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ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL --- DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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The Volunteer Counsel-

A TALE OF JOHN TAYLOR. John Taylor was licensed, when a youth of 21, to practice at the bar of this city. He was poor, but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius. The graces of his person, combined with the superiority of his intellect, enabled him to win the hand of a fashionable beauty. Twelve months afterwards, the husband was employed by a wealthy merchant of this city to go on a mission as land agent to the west. heavy salary was offered, Taylor bade farewell to his wife and infant son. He wrote back every week, but received not a line in answer. Six months elapsed, when he received a letter from his employers that explained all. Shortly after his departure for the west, the wife and her father removed to Mississippi. There she immediately obtained a divorce by an act of the legislature, married again forthwith, and, to complete the climax of cruelty and wrong, had the name of Taylor changed to Marks-that of her second matrimonial partner. This perher second matrimonial partner. It is perfield nearly drove Taylor insane. His course from that period became eccentric in the first degree. At last a fever carried him off at a comparatively early age.

At an early hour on the 9th of April, 1840, the Court House in Clarksville, Texas, was

crowded to overflowing. Save in the war times past, there had never been witnessed such a gathering in the Red River country, while the strong feeling apparent on every flushed face, will sufficiently explain the

At the close of 1839, George Hopkins, one of the wealthiest planters and most influential men of Northern Texas, offered a gross insult to Mary Elliston, the wife of his chief overseer. The husband threatened to chastise him for the outrage, whereupon Hopkins loaded his gun, went to the house of Elliston, and shot him in his own door. The murderer was arrested and bailed to answer the charge. This occurrence produced in-tense excitement, and Hopkins, in order to turn the tide of popular opinion, or at least to mitigate the general wrath which at first was violent against him, circulated reports infamously prejudicial to the character of the woman who had suffered such cruel wrong at his hands. She brought her suit for slander. And thus two cases, one criminal and the other civil, and both out of the same tragedy, were pending in the April

Circuit Court for 1840. The interest naturally felt by the commu-nity became far deeper when it was known that Ashley and Pike, of Arkansas, and the celebrated S. S. Prentice, of New Orleans, each with enormous fees, had been retained by Hopkins for his defence.

The trial for the indictment of murder ended on the 8th of April, with the acquital of Hopkins. Such a result might well have been foreseen by comparing the talents of counsel engaged on either side. The Texas lawyers were utterly overwhelmed by the arguments and eloquence of their opponents. It was a fight of a dwarf against giants.

The slander suit was set for the 9th, and the throng of spectators grew in numbers as well as excitement; and what may seem strange, the current of public sentiment now ran decidedly for Hopkins. His money had procured pointed witnesses, who served most efficiently his powerful advocates.— Indeed so triumphant had been the success of the previous day, that when the slander case was called, Mary Elliston was left without an attorney—they had all withdrawn. The pigmy pettifoggers dared not brave against the sharp wit of Pike, and the scath-

ing thunder of Prentice.
"Have you no counsel?" inquired Judge Mills, looking kindly at the plaintiff.

"No, sir, they have all deserted me, and I

am too poor to employ any more," replied the beautiful Mary, bursting into tears. "In such a case will not some chivalrous member of the profession volunteer?" asked

the judge looking round the bar.

The thirty lawyers were silent as death. Judge Mills repeated the assertion.

"I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd, situated behind the bar. At the tone of that voice many started

half from their seats; and perhaps there was nor a heart in that immense throng which did not beat something quicker-it was so unearthly clear, sweet, ringing, and he first sensation, however, was changed

into hughter when a tall, gaint, spectral figures, the maked ures, the nobody present remembered everthrough the before, elbowed his way within the barrent, and placed himself blem to puzzle His presence was a problem to puzzle His presence was a problem, pale brow, and sphinx himself. His high, pale brow, and sphinx himself. His ing face seemed alive all, her consentrated essence and cream of at the concentrated infantile blue eyes, hardly s; but then his their massy arches, looked daible beneath most unconscious; and his cloudreamy, alshabby that the court hesitated was so cause proceed under his management the

"Has your name been entered on the of the State?" demanded the Judge say

"It is immaterial about my name being on the rolls," answered the stranger, his thin, bloodless lips curling up into a fiendish sneer. "I may be allowed to appear once by the courtesy of the court and bar. Here is my license from the highest court in America " and he handed Judge Mills a broad parchment. The trial immediately

In the examination of witnesses the stranger evinced but little ingenuity, as we com-monly thought. He suffered each one to tell his own story without interruption, though he contrived to make each one tell it over two or three times. He put a few

cross questions, which, with keen witnesses, only serve to correct mistakes, and he made no notes, which, in mighty memories, al-ways tends to embarrass. The examination being ended, as counsel for the plaintiff he had a right to the opening speech as well as the close; but to the astonishment of every one he declined the former and allowed the defence to lead off. Then a shadow might have been observed to flit across the features of Pike, and to darken even the bright eyes of Prentice. They saw that they had "caught a Tartar;" but who it was, or how it hap-

pened, was impossible to guess.

Col. Ashley spoke first. He dealt the jury a dish of that close dry logic which, years afterward, rendered him famous in the Senate of the Union.

The poet, Albert Pike, followed with a rich vein of wit and a hail torrent of ridicule, in which you may be sure neither the plaintiff nor the plaintiff's ragged attorney were either forgotten or spared.

The great Prentice concluded for the de-

fendant, with a glow of gorgeous words, brilliant as a shower of falling stars, and with a final burst of oratory that brought the house down in cheers, in which the sworn jury themselves joined, notwithstanding the stern " order" of the bench. Thus wonderfully susceptible are the southwestern people to the charms of impassioned eloque It was then the stranger's turn. He had remained apparently abstracted during all the previous speeches. Still, straight, and tionless in his seat, his pale, smooth forehead shooting up high like a mountain cone of snow; but for that eternal twitch that came and went perpetually in his sallow cheeks, you would have taken him for a mere man of marble, or a human man carved in ice. Even his dim, dreary eyes were invisible beneath those gray shaggy eyebrows. But now at last he rises before the har

railing, not behind, and so near the wondering jury that he might have touched the foreman with his long bony finger. With eyes still half shut, and rigid as a pillar of iron, his thin lips curl as if in measureless scorn, slightly part, and the voice comes forth. At first it is low and sweet, insinuating itself through the brain as an artless tune winding its way into the deepest heart like a magic incantation; while the speaker proceeds without a gesture or the least sign of excitement totear in pieces the argument of Ashley, that melts away at his touch as frost before the sumbeam. Every one looked surprised. His logic was at once so brief, and so luminously clear, that the rudest peasant could comprehend it without effort.

Anon he came to the dazzling wit of the poet lawyer, Pike. Then the curl of his lip grew sharper; his sallow face kindled up and his eyes began to open, dreamy no longer, but vivid as lightening, red as fire-globes, and glaring like twin meteors. The whole soul was in the eye. The full heart streamed out on the face. In five minutes Pike's wit seemed the foam of folly, and his finest satire, horrible profanity, when conminating sarcasms of the stranger, interspersed with jest and anecdote that filled the

forum with roars of laughter. Then, without so much as bestowing an allusion on Prentice, he turned short on the perjured witnesses of Hopkins, tore their testimony to atoms, and hurled in their faces such terrible invective, that all trembled as with an ague, and two actually fled dismayed

from the court-house. The excitement of the croud was becoming tremendous. Their united life and soul appeared to hang on the burning tongue of the stranger. He inspired them with the powers of his own passions. He saturated them with the poison of his own malicious feelings. He seemed to have stolen nature's long-hidden secret of attraction. He was sun to the sea of all thought and emotion which rose and fell, and boiled in billows as he chose. But his greatest triumph was to

His eyes began to glare furtively at the as assin Hopkins, and his lean taper fingerslowly assumed the same direction. He neinmed the wretch with a circumvallation of strong evidence and impregnable argument, cutting off all hope of escape. He piled up huge bastions of insurmountable

He dug beneath the murderer and slanderer's feet ditches of dilemmas which no sophistry could overleap and no stretch of ingenuity evade; and having thus, as one might say, impounded his victim, and girt him about like a serpent in a circle of fire, he stripped himself to the work of massacre.

Oh! then, but it was a vision both glorious and dreadful to behold the orator. His actions, before graceful as the wave of a golden willow in the breeze, grew impetu-ons as the motion of an oak in the hurricane. His voice became a trumpet filled with wild whirlpools, deafening the ears with crashes of power, and yet intermingled all the while with a sweet under-song of the softest cadence. His face was as red as a drunkard's -his forehead g'owed like a heated furnace -his countenance looked haggard like that of a maniac; and ever and anon he flung his long, bony arms on high as if grasping after thunderboldis. He drew a picture of murder in such appalling colors, that in comparison hell itself might be considered beautiful. He painted the slanderer so black that the sun seemed dark at noonday when shining on such an accursed monster; and then he so fixed both portraits on the shrinking brow of Hopkins that he nailed them there forever. The agitation of the audience nearly amount-

ed to madness. All at once the speaker decended from his perilous height. His voice wailed out for the murdered dead, and living—the beautiful Mary, more beautiful every moment, as her tears flowed faster-till men wept, and love-

ly women sobbed like children.

He closed by a strong exhortation to the jury, through them to the bystanders. He entreated the pannel, after they should bring in their verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the defendant, however, richly ne might deserve it; in other words, "not lynch the villain Hopkins, but leave his ishment to God." This was the most The wick of all, and best calculated to in-

sand dovy endered a verdict of fifty thoukins was and the night afterwards Hopbeaten almos of his bed by lynchers and
I have listened doub,
houn—to Dewey, have webster and Calhave never heard and Bascom—but
sublime words even resume in the form of
mountain and wildly rushing approximating
of fire—And this is the opinion wassive as a mountain and windly rushing massive as a of fire—And this is the opinions at cataract ever heard the marvellous has all who Weekly Paper.

from the independen Degeneracies of the Churchdeem the following remarks, Messrs.

Editors, as worthy of earnest attention from the Church as a body, but especially from her ministers. They touch some very sore spots, and may seem too severe; but coming from one of the most conscientious and pure minded laymen I have ever known, a man eminently distinguished by his candor and Christian worth, I think them entitled to the most serious consideration of all who have at heart the vital interests of Christian-

The letter from which these extracts are given was intended solely for my own eye. In a brief business note, I had incidentally yet earnestly requested my friend, as being eculiarly qualified for such a service, to enlighten the Christian community on their deficiencies in their applications of Christianity to the various SOCIAL RELATIONS OF MANKIND, to which request the following is a part of his reply, addressed, I may add, to a cergyman who has seldom if ever gone to any ex-tremes of reform, but has had his full share in the labor and odium of opposing radical-isms. Melancthon.

You and I think much alike about the delinquencies of the Church. After your earnest exhortation to me to write on the subject, you will smile when I tell you that last summer I wrote a tract under the title of "The Perilous Position of the American Church," showing that the disregard evinced by the Church to the great practical precepts of Gospel morality, and its shameful subserviency to popular opinion and popular interests, were alienating the pious confirming the doubts of the skeptical, and giving a mighty impulse to infidelity. After finishing my tract, instead of sending it to the press, I threw it aside, saying to myself, "Cui bono? I shall bring odium on myself and do no good."

It appears to me that, considering our privileges, opportunities and advantages, we are an exceedingly wicked people, and that our great material prosperity is only hastening our downward course, and ripening us for punishment.-The corruption of the Church is the most fearful sign of the times, for it is leavening and poisoning the whole lump. I know, and thank God, that we have in the Church angels in human form; but I also know to my grief that we have many men in the Ministry who are false teachers, and with whom the salvation of souls is to all appearance a very subordinate object of pursuit. Many of the clergy have acted as the tools of politicians. The Church in this country, taken as a whole, is the mighty buttress of war and slavery; and if it is not also of the rum traffic, it is because the latter is ceasing to be popular and genteel. 1 remember when a bishop of my own church proclaimed to the public under his own signature, that the triumph of temperance societies would be the triump slavery is still popular, and he is its avowed

The clergy, as the apostles before them, are men of like passions with others. Many of them take orders for a living, and quit preaching when they can follow a more lucrative trade. As a general rule they are dependent for the comforts of life on their rich parishioners, and of course are unwilling to offend them. It is understood that a minister is at full liberty to preach morality in the abstract, but it is none of his businary affairs of life, when such application would interfere with the political or pecuniary interests of his hearers, or with their orejudices or pleasures. He may enforce the general duty of justice, but not in relation to the treatment of colored men. He may tell us that God is love, and that we ought to love all men; but he may not denounce the war spirit as contrary to the laws of love, nor may he condemn a profession which consists in human slaughter. Thus men listen to abstract truths with complacen cy, the preacher is praised for his eloquence and orthodoxy, and great sins find a most comfortable lodging-place in the very tem-

ple of God. In the meanwhile a process is going on to which the clergy and their rich patrons give little heed. The Bible is now so diffused that its principles are well known. Multi-tudes who are not themselves governed by these principles, are nevertheless perfectly competent, and as ready as competent, to note the violation of these principles in the practice of professing Christians. When such men observe the clergy preaching to clease their rich patrons, see them supportng war and slavery, and hear them sneering at the higher law, and denouncing. as trait ors and fanatics men who fear God rather than man, they are fain to look on such preachers of righteousness as little better than hypocrites. But the mischief does not stop here. It is seen that these secularized worldly clergy retain their standing in the church. Hence, Christians as a body are held responsible for the weakness if not wickedness of their pastors.—Now comes the conviction that Christianity is a fraud, and that they who profess it are no better than other men, and that in fact the Church is a source of evil to mankind. While this process is generating infidelity and the vices that accompany it, pious, warm-hearted, benevolent men, feeling that the Church is a drag on the reforms connected with human happiness and virtue, little by little lose their reverence for it, discontinue their contribu tions for its support, and gradually desert its ordinances. Thus by depriving themselves of the means of grace, they expose themselves to the temptations of the great enemy of souls, and insensibly fall into un-

There is now a good deal of infidelity among Abolitionists. I have watched its progress with painful anxiety, and know whereof I affirm, that it had its origin in the Church. There is reason to fear that at the judgment day many a clerical skirt will be found red with the blood of souls. It would take a volume to prove and illustrate all my positions by FACTS; and facts-1 have in melancholy abundance, but a letter

is not the place for them. I know of no means of withdrawing the Church from its preent corruption. Its cause is found in the weakness and depravity of our common nature, and in the great law of demand and supply. The chief men in a parish happen to be distillers and liquor merchants. The salary of the minister cannot be raised without their aid. If he preaches temperance and the iniquity of the traffic, he must go, or stay and starve. He reasons with himself that he may do good by preaching on other topics, and is there-fore silent upon the offe sive ones. So the

Webster gentlemen of Boston would not tolerate a minister who should teach that slave-catching was an ungodly vocation. Patriotic gentlemen, anxious for popularity and office, would find it inexpedient to countenance a pastor who should insist that the manilenance of national honor and the acquisition of territory are not justifiable motives for massacreing our fellow men. Two c ergymen have written to me that they were driven from their parishes, one for preaching against slavery, and the other for refusing to give a pledge that he would not

each against it!
I can feel for and pity such of the clergy who cannot do their duty without incurring a species of martyrdom; but also there are many who volunteer to pander to the prejudices of the community and the inter-

ests of their patrons.

In my opinion, any reform in the Church must be effected by the laity. For a long courseof years I have observed that in almost every new measure for the moral im-provement of society, the clergy, instead of leading the laity, have been pushed forward by them. The dissenting clergy in Great Britain seem to me far more fearless than their American brethren.—See the glorious speech of the Rev. Dr. McMichael against the military profession, at the late Edinburg Peace Conference. Some time since, on one Sabbath, one hundred sermons were preached in England against war. The American Church inculcates great abstract truths, but in general they are applied only by pious laymen.

Now what shall we say to all this? Shall we brand it as the outpouring of a heart hostile to Christianity and her institutions? There is not in all the land a better friend to the Church and her ministry than this very writer. These are not the invectives of an enemy, but the complaints of an honest, deeply grieved friend. Nor is he alone in these views. They are coming to be shared by large and still larger circles of Christians not liable at all to the charge of fanatacism, or any radicalism whatever. The leaven of distrust, if not positive disgust, is spreading silently, yet with the certainty of a fatal sucess in ultimately breaking the hold of the Church and her ministry on the community at large. I say this far "more in sorrow than in anger;" but it is vain, and still more foolish than vain, to shut our eyes to the pros-pect before us.

MELANCTHON. pect before us.

Lecture by John P. Hale.

The first lecture of the course, arranged by the New York Anti Slavery Society, was delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, Tuesday evening, by John P. Hale, who was warmly greeted, as he always is when he makes his appearance upon the public stand. Wo And the Cit. in the New York Tribune :-

"Mr. Hale took for his subject the vindication of the course of lectures to which his own effort was designed to be introductory, and made an ingenious and forcible plea for the free discussion of Slavery. He drew from the store houses of history, poetry and fiction, a number of striking tacts and fancies, which he used very aptly in the illustration of free thought and free speech as a necessity of the human mind.

The attempts made to suppress freedom of inquiry in matters of science in former eras were referred to and successfully ridiculed Such was the attempt of the ecclesiastical power to suppress the world-concerning and world-benefitting discoveries of Galileo, who, on rising from his knees, after his recantation of his glorious theory of the planetary system whispered aside, "But the earth moves whispered aside, nevertheless!" So with the project of Co lumbus. When his magnificently hopeful programme of the opening of a new world to the light of civilization and the blessings of progress was first modestly broached, he was confronted with texts of Scripture to show the impossibility of the earth being a sphere. But such obstacles were not suffi cient to stay the progress of truth. The earth did move, and a new world was dis-

covered and peopled.

A disposition had been shown to forbid the investigation of the Slavery question. According to the expressed wish of some of its defenders, all other institutions might be discussed but it. Even the profoundest se crets of the Universe, and the very attributes of its Great Architect, were in the view of such topics of allowable scrutiny. The might be spoken and written of ad libitum The severest scrutiny and profoundest analysis might be applied to these. But not so of Human Slavery. When the children of "the freest Republic on earth," as this had been called, grateful for the blessings which their fathers had won for them through suf fering and blood, and auxious to justify the hopes of those who had gone before them in the fullest application of the blessings bequeathed, looked upon the crouching slave, "a man and a brother" as he was, and inquired How is this?", they heard the whisper of "Silence! It won't do to discuss so delicate a topic as that—it is too peculiar in its na-ture forhuman scrutiny i. But the lecturer had greatly mistaken the genius and temper of the American mind, if it was prepared for tame submission to any such restriction on any subject in the wide universe of thought.

John Wesley had denounced Slavery as the sum of all villanies and the epitome of all crimes. Ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, had pronounced it the very corner-stone of our liberties and the wisest of Divine Providences. The question naturally arose: Which of these positions is true? for they could not both be true. How was this question to be settled except by discus-He neither doubted as to which side of the question he would find his auditors, nor their determinations to allow no embarge whatever upon the freest and fullest thought upon other less presumptuous institutions of

The lecturer proceeded to take up, seriatim, several topics to illustrate the disposition of the slave power to enlarge itself at the expense of all that was hopeful in the present or the future of our nation. He called attention to the fact that all the immense additions of territory added to the original area of the Union were made at the Southern end, while not the first foot of land had ever been added to the Northern. The rule of subtraction was employed as to the latter, for it should not be forgotten that the only treaty ever made for the cession of territory to a foreign power was one which took from the area of freedom. We had gotten large slices from free Mexico, which, as far as was permitted, had been devoted to the despotic sway of l

slavery. Cuba was now the object of Southern ambition and stategy. It was no secret that a diplomatic agent had been authorized to pay \$100,000,000 for the sovereignty of that little island! Who doubted the purpose of the desired acquisition? It was well understood that a large portion of the inhabi-tants of the Canadas, feeling their almost oneness with us in religion, and governmental tendencies, desired annexation. When was there a serious movement in behalf of their annexation. So of the Sandwich Is-lands. The people of this glorious group bad actually applied for annexation, and been spurned from the door of the govern-ment—and this in view of their acknowledged value to our commerce in various respects. They were left as a field of intrigue for France and England. And why? Simply because it was feared that the question of their annexation would open anew the slavery discussion! As though it had ever been or could be closed, while a slave was

found upon American soil! The public lands were made an interesting topic of the lecture. Their free destribution among landless settlers was urged with various arguments, potent enough to all but slaveholders. They did not want the public lands settled by freemen, with free muscles and free souls—by foreigners, driven from their foreign oppressed homes. And thus, while at the fair computation af 800, 000,000 for the world's inhabitants, and 1, 300,000,000 acres for our public domain, there would be an acre and a half for every inhabitant of the world. And yet slaver would fain shut out the starving, landless millions from this waiting boon of Heaven; and even forbid the mention of its existence This topic was further and very forcibly dis-

cussed by the lecturer.

The last topic introduced was cheap ocean postage. The spirit of Freedom gave an incentive to have all the nations of the earth to become, in sentiment and sympathy, as one great brotherhood. Nothing would so rapidly realize this grand ideal as cheap ocean postage. Then it would prove a pre-cious boon to friends separated by emigration from the loved ones in lands of oppression, while spreading sentiments of freedom throughout the world. This, too, the slave power feared, and would forbid to be dis-

ussed, if it could. The lecturer closed with an eloquent appeal to the young men of his audience to study well and learn to appreciate the genius and true glory of our Constitution, which he assured them he did not come to destroy, but to commend, believing as he did that it was designed for progress and not for retrogression-to secure the blessings of liberty instead of the curses and scourges of Slavery. He hoped they would never be alluded by the deceptive influence of political preferment, but to seek nobler though less ostentatious spheres of life. It was for this nation, with the aid of her virtuous sons, true liberty-to cause this Republic to share the fate of Rome, whose power Slavery had crushed to the dust-or to pursue a career which should prove all-glorious, while perpetuating untold blessings as the legitimate work for which it was designed by its fond-

From the Musical Review.

Little George's Story-My Aunt Libby patted me on the head the other day and said, "George my boy, this is the happiest part of your life." I guess Aunt Libby dou't know much. I guess she never worked a week to make a kite, and the first time she went to fly it got the tail hitched into a tall tree, whose owner wouldn't let her climb up to disentangle it. I guess she never broke one of the runners of her sled some Saturday afternoon, when it was 'prime" coasting. I guess she never had to give her biggest marbles to a great lubberly boy, because he would thrash her if she didn't. I guess she never had a "hockey stick" play round her ancles in recess, because she got above a fellow in the class. I guess she never had him twitch off her best cap and toss it in a mud puddle. I guess she never had to give her humming top to quiet the baby, and had the paint all sucked off. I guess she never had to save up all her coppers a whole winter to buy a trumet, and then was told she must not blow it,

ecause it would make a noise. No-I guess my aunt Libby don't know much; little boys has troubles as well as grown people,—all the difference is they darent n't complain. Now, I never had a 'bran new" jacket and trowsers in my lifenever, and I don't believe I ever shall; for my two brothers have shot up like Jack's bean stalk, and left all their out-grown clothes "to be made over for George;" and that cross old tailoress keeps me from bat and ball, an hour on the stretch, while she laps over, and nips in, and tucks up, and cuts off their great baggy clothes for me. And when she puts me out the door, she's sure to say-Good bye, little Tom Thumb." Then when I go to my uncle's to dine, he always puts the big dictionary in a chair to hoist me high enough to reach my knife and fork; and if there is a dwarf apple, or potato on the table, it is always laid on my plate. go to the play-ground to have a game of ball, the fellows all say—"Get out of the way, little chap, or we shall knock you in to a cocked hat. I don't think I've grown a bit these two years. I know I have'nt, by the mark on the wall-(and I stand up to measure every chance I get.) When visitors come to the house and ask me my age, and I tell them that I am nine years old, they say, Tut, tut! little boys shouldn't tell fibs. My brother Hal, has got his first long tailed coal already; I am really afraid I never shall have anything but a jacket. I go to bed early, and have left off eating candy, and sweet-meats. I haven't put my fingers into the sugar howl this many a day. I eat meat like my father, and stretch up my neck till it aches,—stil Pm "little George," and "nothing shorther;" or, rather, I'm shorter than nothing. Oh! my Aunt Libby dout know much. How should she she never was a boy!

The Baby's Complaint.

Now, I suspose you think, because you never see the do anything but feed and sleep, that I have a very nice time of it. Let me tell you that you are mistaken, and that I am tormented half to death, though I never say anything about it. How should you like every morning to have your nose washed up, instead of down? How should you like to have a pin put through your dress in-to your skin, and have to bear it all day till your clothes were taken off at night? How should you like to be beld so near the fire that your eyes were half scorched out of your head, while your nurse was reading a

novel? How should you like to have a great big fly light on your nose, and not know how to take aim at him, with your lit-tle, fat, useless fingers? How should you-like to be left alone in the room to take a nap, and have a great pussy jump into your cradle, and sit staring at you with her great green eyes, till you are all of a tremble? How should you like to reach out your hand for the pretty bright candle, and find out that it was way across the room, instead of close by? How should you like to tire yourself out crawling way across the carpet, to pick up a pretty button or pin, and have it snatched away as soon as you begin to enjoy it? I tell you it it enough to ruin any baby's temper. How should you like to have your manners stoy at a party fill you ware as hour. mamma stay at a party till you were as hungry as a little cub, and be left to the mercy of a nurse, who trotted you up and down till every bone in your body ached? How should you like, when your mamina dressed you up all pretty to take the nice, fresh air, o spend the afternoon with your nurse in some smoky kitchen, while she gossips with one of her cronies? How should you like to submit to have your toes tickled by all the little children who insisted upon "seeing baby's feet?" How should you like to have a dreadful pain under your apron, and have everybody call you "a little cross thing," when you couldn't speak to tell what was the matter withyon? How should you like to crawl to the top of the stairs, (just to look about a little,) and pitch heels over head

from the top to the bottom?

Oh, I can tell you it is no joke to be a bahy! such a thinking as we keep up; and if we try to find out anything, we are sure to get our brains knocked out in the attempt. It is very trying to a sensible baby, who is in a hurry to know everything, and can't wait to grow up.—Fanny Fern.

The Sabbath.

BY EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale, Yet yonder sits the quiet mill; The whirring wheel, the rusing rashing sail, How motio: less and still.

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain, Thy strength the slave of Want may be; The seventh thy limbs escape the chain-A God hath made thee free!

Ae, tender was the Law that gave This holy respite to the breast;
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave, And know the wheel may rest !

But where the waves the gentlest glide, What immage charms to lift thine eyes? The spire reflected on the tide Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler worth, This rest from mortal toil is given; Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth. And pass a guest to heaven. They tell thee, in their areaming school, Of Bowel from old dominion hurled; When rich and poor with juster rule, Sha'l share the altered world.

That fable bath but fooled the hour; Each age that ripens Power in Man, But subjects Man to Power.

Yet every day in seven, at least, One bright republic shall be known; Man's world awhile hath surely ceased, When God proclaims his own!

O Dives from thy banquet hall? The seventh the Father opes the door, And holds His feast for all!

The Monument to Knud Iverson. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Allow me to invite the public attention to the following suggestions in connec-

tion with this subject:
"So much has been said about Knud Iverson that I suppose you would think it strange if I, who am here on the ground where he was murdered, should not say a word about him. But one thing I can tell you, which I have not seen in any paper. On the banks of the stream where Iverson was drowned, and not far from this place, we have lately started a Sabbath School. Who knows but that some who were concerned in that murder are now members of this school? And even if there are not some of that same band, there are others perhaps, who will be kept from committing like crimes by the instruction which they receive. I wish those who are contributing so liberally to erect the Iverson Monument would give something for the moral training of the twelve thousand children in Chicago, who are suffered to grow up in ignorence and vice. I rejoice to see a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of a deed so noble, but I should be more rejoiced to see measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such a crime by gathering all the neglected

chilbren into Sabbath Schools, and instructing them in the truths of the Bible, and thus leading them into the paths of virtue. The foregoing extract is from a Sabbath School Missionary Association in one of the Churches of this City, who contribute \$150 to his support. Who does not approve his suggestions? It is well, indeed, name of this young moral hero should live in marble. But how much better that he should have been spared to bless his friends. and honor his country by his life? How much better that the religious training of those who murdered him should have saved their souls from the guilt of blood? Knud Iverson was a Sabbath School boy. Who-supposes that his murderers were? How many boys are growing up in ignorance and vice to be murderers, or other felons, who, if gathered into Sabbath Schools, might become such as Knud Iverson? The American Sunday School Union, whose President is the Hon. John McLean, and whose mana, gers are laymen of various Christian denominations, ask for the means of establish such schools in all places that are destitute in city or country. Is it not better to save the living than to erect annuments to the dead? One missionary, in less than six months, recently established fifty-two new schools, embracing 420 teachers and 2,445 scholars. He who erects one Sabbath School may say. "Exegi monumentum aere prennius." s. B. S. B.

LIQUOR LET OUT .- 1050 gallons of liquor were spilled in Belfast last week. 50 gallons seized in Bath, were also ordered to be

destroyed. 500 gallons were seized in Portland. 100 gallons spilled in this town, and 75 more seized.

TERMS | \$2,00 a Year, .75 in advance.

NO 52.

FRANKLIN AS A BOOKSELLER.—The following story, told of Franklin's mode of treating the animal called in those days "lounger, is worth putting into practice occasionally,

even in this age and generation:

One fine morning, when Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounger stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more looking over the books, &c., a d finally, taking one in his hand, asked the

shop-boy the price.
One dollar,' was the answer.
One dollar,' said the lounger, 'can't you take less than that?"

'No, indeed, one dollar is the price.' Another hour had nearly passed, when the bunger asked, 'Is Mr. Frauklin at home.'

'Yes he is in the printing office.''
I want to see him,' said the lounger.
The shop-boy immediately informed Mr. Farnklin that a gentleman was in the store wanting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the lounger, with book in hand, addressed him thus. 'Mr. Frrnklin what is the lowest price you can take for this book?"

'One dollar and a quarter,' was the ready

'One dollar and a quarter? Why your young man only asked a dollar.'
'True,' said Franklin, 'and I could have better afforded to have taken a dollar then,

than to have been taken out of the office.' The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parly of his own making, said. Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it.'

'One dollar and a half.' One dollar and a half? Why you offered yourself for a dollar and a quarter.'
'Yes,' said Franklin, and I had better have

aken that price then, than a dollar and a

The lounger paid down the price, and went about his business—if he had any and Franklin returned into the Printing

Keeping the Teeth Clean. At a meeting of the American Academy, Dec. 1849, a paper was read by Dr. H. I. Bowditch, on the animal and vegetable parasites infusting the Teeth, with the effects of different agents in causing their removal and destruction.—Microscopical examinations had been made of more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, in every variety of bodily condition: and in nearly every case animal and vegetable parasites in great numbers had been discovered. Of the animal parasites there were three or four species, and of the vegetable, one or two .- In fact, the only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them, cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap once. One or of these individuals also passed a thread between the teeth to cleanse them more effeclect of cleaness. The affect of the applica-

tion of various agents was also noticed. Tobacco juice and smoke did not impair their vitality in the least.-The same was also true of the chlorine tooth-wash, of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia, and various other popular detergents. The application of soap, however, appeared to destroy them instantly. We may hence infer that this is the best and most proper specific for cleansing the teeth. In all cases where it has been tried, it receives unqualified commendation. It may also be proper to add, that none but the purest white soap, free from all discoloration, should be used.—American Annual of

Scientific Report. THE RAILWAY. We were journeying

upon the Railway, crashing past the ham-lets and fields following the terrible iron horse in his mad speed. And, presently, arriving at a tunnel scooped through the hollow rock, we plung

ed into darkness, stunned with roaring echoes, and enveloped in flashing sparks. Thus on, until we emerged; and then I gazed around me to discover if the faces of

my fellow passengers were not white with But no one seemed shaken, and the converse went on quietly as ever.

Then marvelling, I said to one beside

"Were you not afraid when we passed through the darkness, and amad the roar?" But he laughed, and answered:" The conductor takes care of us! There is no more danger in the dark tunnel than on the open road ...

Then I said secretly in my own bosom 'How, if men have faith in this railway Conductor, shall I distrust my Heavenly Father? The Almighty Conductor is He who guideth us safely through the dark ness and the roaring echoes of adversity into the broad light of day.,,

To the American Public.

Wrested a second time from the tiger grasp of the Austrian tyrant, I owe my liberation mostly to the generous will of the people of this Union, who, awakening to the conscious-ness of their providential mission and destiny, seem determined to protect those bound to their fate by the voluntary oath of allegiance. To this generous will, which has inspired the acts of those entrusted with the executive power, and which found its real manly expression

er, and which found its real manly expression in the heroic soul of Captain Ingraham.

On touching again the shores of America, I feel it my first duty to give a feeble expression of that gratitude which I cherish in the innermost of my heart toward all those who have taken active or even sympathizing part in that extraordinary case, on which the American Bagle for the first time loosed its thunderbolts for the protection of the weak, for human and international right. Being only an accidental cause of this international event, which has cause of this international event, which has saved me, my gratitude, even the most ardent, can be only of little value to the American people; but the hope, admiration and sympathy of nations longing for liberty, and, on the other hand, the confusion and fear of presumptuous and wanton despots, is a reward noble in its sources, lasting in its efficacy, and worthy of a "people of sovereigns."

Most respectfully, MARTIN KOSZTA.

New York, Dec. 14, 1853.

"If it wasn't for hope the heart would break." as the old lady said, when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the funeral crowd for another !

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

PROSPECTUS

OF THE PORTLAND INQUIRER, VOL. XVI, 1854.

The next Volume of this paper will commence Jan. 1, 1854. It will then become the exclusive property of the subscriber, who should then be addressed accordingly. It has been redeemed from embarrassment, placed in good condition, and begins the new year with higher hopes than any preceding Volume. -Under various names this paper, commenced by Prof. Smyth in 1837, now approahcesthe manhood in years, and its character and strength should be becoming its age.

The principles of the Inquirer are well known. No voice which Freedom needs shall it fail to utter; no exposure which oppression demands shall it hesitate to make; no plea which a Right Progress may require shallit fear to urge. It will be independent of all dictation, frank, direct, earnest, and while maintaining fearless. ly its own convictions, will liberally and respectfully listen to the views of others.

Whatever modification of measures the varying condition of things may demand, its principles and aims can know no compromise. It will hope to know when to fight, and when to negotiate and to win. Whatever may help humanity will receive from it all the aid which earnestness may command, or a steady purpose create. It will meet oppression in every form in set opposition; yet with a bearing which would meet and master it through a generous co-operation. It will strive, in short, to do for our country, under its Constitution, whatever may make Freedom and the Constitution one, God Supreme, and man a Brother.

The principles of slavery must be expelled from the religious institutions of the country by the force of an enlightened public opinion

The Inquirer will labor zealously in the cause of Temperance, holding the Maine Law as one grand exemplification of Free Democratic principles.

The pleasure and benefit of the Family, the good of the Farmer, the advancement of Education, will be kept in view.

As large a space as possible will be devoted to News from all parts of the world-not the trivial incidents, but important intelligenceby which the careful reader will have a glance at the world as it flies. Markets, Prices Current, Shipping News, &c., will receive careful attention. The Literary matter of the paper will be still improved.

Political intelligence, especially as it bears on the cause of freedom, will be carefully and closely watched.

The doings and sayings in Congress and the State Legislature will be given in condensed

this State to whom I am under much obligation, others in different parts of the country are engaged, some at considerable expense. This department will be extended and enriched as circulatian affords the means. A series of valuable articles may be expected

from an intelligent writer in the heart of the South, on the sad condition of the free laborers there, consequent upon slavery. These will commence early in January.

The condition of things in this State, as well as throughout the country, make the coming year one of peculiar promise to our great cause, reap from the whitening field a glorious harvest

Old parties are dissolving, prejudices are relaxing, new formations must arise, into which the principles of liberty must enter if its friends firmly do their duty. The slavery question is soon to be re-opened, never again to close till the "oppressed go free."

The Press-the Home Press, is our main reliance, and with the co-operation of our kind make this now practicable...

TERMS.

Single copy one year, Single copy, in advance, Two or more new subscribers at the same time, for a year, each

For obtaining new subscribers, 50 cts. may be retained, or credited on account, or relinquished to the new subscriber. Five Hundred new subscribers are wanted to

begin the New Volume on the first of January. To all who subscribe between this and that time, the paper will be sent gratis.

Money sent by mail, post-paid, is always at our risk. Receipts returned, enclosed in the

A. WILLEY, Editor and Proprietor. PORTLAND, Nov. 28, 1853.

By a note from Mrs. Vinton we learned last week that her husband was prevented from

being at Buxton by a fever, of which he had

Increase of the Navy.

been sick three weeks. He was improving.

The New York Tribune expresses our views fully in regard to he proposal of Secretary Dobbin to increase the U. S. Navy. If there is any thing we should guard against, it is standing armies and overgrown navies. The Tribune lays down this doctrine:

"COMMBROE PROTECTS ITSELF AND NEEDS no Navy.—In proportion as we increase men-of-war, do we sqander the capital which should go to build merchant vessels, or increase home

ery and armies and navies, and diplomatic functions all go together. Are the in-dustrious workmen—mechanics, farmers and tradesmen of this country—prepared, under the huge fraud of so-called democracy, to mul-tiply the heroes of the quarter-deck—the can-

hausting conflicts?"

"No sooner does some village lawyer get squatted into one of the useless Secretaryships at Washington—which all ought to be abolished—than he swells into a little Napoleon, and

FUGITIVE SLAVES .- "We have just met,"

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1853.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,

JOHN P. HALE. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. MR. HEZEKIAH DODGE,

Of this city, is our authorized travelling Agent for the Inquirer.

State Committee.

A meeting of the State Committee of the Free Democracy is requested at the Temperance House, Augusta, next Monday evening. A. WILLEY, Chairman. Files Lost.

Some one has taken a volume of our files from this office, and perhaps forgotten it. Please return it.

New Subscribers.

We have the pleasure of saving to our friends that within a very short time about one hundred new subscribers have come in. With many hanks, we look with high hopes to the next few weeks, The 500 will inspire the whole movement in Maine and make the new era certain. No paper abroad can do it.

TF Every man who stops his paper now, says fail! Every man should renew, or get a substitute. Now is the time to go forward. FIRST PAGE,-" Fanny Fern" will be read in

teer Counsel" is an article of extraordinary literary power and beauty. It is a model. But we invite special attention to the article from the Independent. It is of most serious

the family with much pleasure. The "Volun-

import, and however painful its truths, they are but feeble premonitions of the future.

Convention at Windham.

The friends of Freedom and Temperance in Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the Congregational Church in Windham, on Thursday and Friday, January 12th and 13th, to discuss these great moral questions, and divise methods for their mutual advancement and permanent maintainance.

C. E. Purinten, J. A. Parsons, Jason Hanson, John Webb. Ephraim Legrow, Edw. Anderson Wm. Kingman, Jr., Sam'l Garland, Luther Wiswall.

THE WINDHAM CONVENTION should now en-Besides the many excellent correspondents in | gage the attention of Liberty and Temperance men in this county, It will by its members indicate what Cumberland means to do. Give notice and get ready.

A good delegation is already appointed from this city, with many of our ablest speakers, such as Gen. Fessenden, Rev. Mr. Peck and others. A handbill will be issued. We must have a rouser.

New Portland.

See the noble action going on in that region. "Help those women." We cannot decline their invitation, and intend to be there to see them at

THE BUXTON CONVENTION was a meeting of deep interest. The bad traveling prevented many from other towns being there, but from ployed, we are not informed. Nothing, howthat town the attendence was good and increased to the close. The great reforms of Liberty and Temperance were enlisted in by a strong body of men and women, about 120 names being given on the spot. They are going to work in Buxton in good earnest to carry that town friends, the Inquirer shall not be found want- for those great measures combined. Meetings ing. To meet its necessities its circulation of the Association are to be held in all parts of prove firm and true. The eye of the State is tained, and papers and documents circulated. Men of all parties have them. Indeed, as circumstances are, the man engaged in the work, as well as the ladies .- who falters will be suspected of being subject Imitate the example.

> We learn that measures are in progress for a grand county convention in Somerset. That is right.

In Oxford also a similar plan is enterto move strongly, then go forward.

MR. JOHN STEVENS is informed that his letter, dated Dec. 21, with \$7 enclosed for the Inquirer, come safe to hand, and the money credited as ordered. He will please accept our election of Mr. Pilsbury for Governor. They

To the Patrons of the Inquirer.

nection with the Inquirer, as its responsible publisher, will cease with the present No. I cease to be found in the State. have a few words, and but a few, to offer on There will be four parties in the Legislature,

The history of the paper you are mostly fa- them, but woe to the men who attempt to make miliar with. Suffice it for me to say that its it on the side of public degradation and rum. financial affairs have been conducted with as much accuracy and promptness with reference to its subscribers as was possible, where there

are so many and so small accounts. The credit of the paper has not been permitted to suffer, although at many periods since its commencement it has been largely indebted to me; and the price paid me for printing, from the first, has been based on the actual cost, without any profit whatever. And now, with the efficient aid of the editor and other friends. having carried the paper through its days of infancy-paid its debts, and started it, in mercantile phrase. " clear of the world," I transfer my interest in the paper to Mr. Willey, with-

out any consideration other than the interest I

feel in the principles it has advocated, and a sincere desire that the cause of Freedom in the land may be promoted and speedily triumph. I wish it distinctly understood that my connection with the paper has been the manage-

ment of the business department, and not the editorial I think the editorial department has been marked with signal ability, and it would be more than human to claim that it had always been conducted with sound discretion. "To err is human." I have differed from Mr. Willey as to the best course to pursue on seve ral important matters, but doubt if you will find one in a thousand who will do as well as he has done, or with whom you or I could agree in all matters any better. If injury or injustice has been done to any, where full retraction and consideration has not been promptly rendered. I am not aware of it, but take this opportunity facts at a distance, and equally as hard to remerited rebuke, as to always appear to be in a

found retarding in a ten-fold proportion every work of reform they oppose, by the very standing they have in the church. May God have mercy on their souls. It seems beyond human power to do them good, as it is beyond human

B. THURSTON, Publisher.

power to please them

The Free Democracy.-The Legislature. The Free Democratic party will hold a very important position in the approaching Legisladecisive power on the most important questions there. The State may again, as heretofore, be saved from the grasp of the rum power by this invincible body of true men. We shall have Eleven men in the flouse certainly-very likely more; and two, if not three, in the

A noticeable fact embodies the unconscious testimony of society to the superior reliability of men standing on the basis of freedom and temperance combined, over mere temperance men. Ever since the Fall election all have been wondering what the Morrill men would do-whether they would stand their ground or not. But not the first word has been raised respecting the Free Soil party, which is of about equal strength. Every body knows beforehand where they will be, and what they will do. In no way can the Maine Law be so safely and permanently secured as by increasing the power of that party, - the only fixed Law party in the State, and whose members are beyoud the reach of hostile party influences The party of Just Government will have a heavy responsibility in the Legislature, and it

will have the right men there to discharge ittrue men, able, upright but not bigots-men of integrity combined with practical judgment; who understand that the way to increase the power of their party is to make it most useful to the people. The Maine Law, and every other beneficial measure, will have their heartiest support as far as it is not inconsistent with the cause of personal and Constitutional liberty. The essential interests of that they will never violate; and if other temperance men want their aid, they must keep within those limits. The first Wednesday in January will be awaited with unusual interest this year.

Temperance Democrats.

That body of citizens who supported Hon A. P. Morrill at the polls gave the State a noble example, which should not be forgotten. When their party proved false to the highest civil and social welfare of the State, they abandoned party and maintained the right. It is a cheering proof, that subject as the people have been to political machinery, there is a point where manhood rises above all such political in-

But the question has been debated ever since Sept., will their integrity hold out and control their Representatives in the Legislature? Their old party allies, after traducing them six months, seem quite confident of their penitent return, and disgraceful treachery to their position at the polls. It is confidently asserted that the Morrill Representatives in Waldo county have been seduced under the artful operation of Collector E. K. Smart, a bitter hater of the Maine Law.

Every possible influence has been brought to bear on these men in this State, and according to the Belfast Journal Washington also been stoutly applied to break them down. How much money has been, and is to be emever, will be left untried by those desperate Pillsbury leaders to drive or bribe them, so that power may again return to their own hands, to be employed against the Liquor Law more cautiously indeed, but only the more fa-

But we are confident those men will all to pecuniary considerations. There is no danger of that. They will be true. A Pillsbury leader, we are told, lately undertook a mission to those men, to see what he could do with them. But after proceeding into one or two counties, he gave it up, swearing he "never tained. Have the matter well arranged so as saw so stiff a set of fellows. He could do nothing with them." So they will find.

Pilsbury Democrats.

That party hopes to receive from the whigs whatever aid may be necessary to secure the would be willing to make Mr. Crosby Judge in place of Mr. Wells, whose term expires, and let him be Senator. If whigs choose to take It has already been announced that my con- that course, the friends of progress will not very seriously object, for that party would soon

and arrangements must be made among some of

Position Defined.

But it was said, he (Pilsbury) was opposed ned it our duty to inquire, as it was entirely illegitimate. Admitting,

This defines correctly the position of that party and paper on the Maine Law, Whenever its enemies obtain nominations

bastard thing is to be simply kicked out as "ENTIRELY ILLEGITIMATE." This demonstrates that the Morrill men can

never return to the party unless its position is radically changed; and temperance men still must sacrifice their temperance professions or abandon that party. It is in the power of a governor by his ad-

ministrative influence to destroy the spirit of the law and neutralize its efficiency at home, and place the public influence of the State abroad against it. None but its enemies will call that of "no consequence." CANADA. - Some idea of the capacity of that

untry may be had by the fact, that the average product of wheat in Upper Canada is more than that of Ohio by over four bushels per acre; and the growth of it is increasing twice as fast as in Ohio. Their rate of increase in the growth of corn also exceeds that of the States as 160 to 60! In 1851 Upper Canada grew 12,802,272 bushels of wheat; and besides supplying the deficiency of some 3,000,000 bushels Christian spirit, when professed Christians are in Lower Canada, exported 4,276,872 bushels. | and 10 tons of hay were consumed.

Sarah Sands Dinner.

We were out of the city last week when hat interesting occasion occurred, and have little space to devote to it now. J. B. Brown Esq. was President. Lancaster Hall was finely decorated with British and American flags, and the table was richly furnished. Toasts were offered, and well responded to by Dr. Carruthers, Gen. Fessenden, Mr. Little, Capt. Ilsley of the S. Sands, Mayor Cahoon, Mr. Goodwin of Portsmouth, Mr. Ryan of Monture. Not at all unlikely they may have the | treal, and many others. We quote a few tossis, with part of Dr. Carruther's speech, whose allusion to the fugitives was manly and just, but what a shame to us was implied!

The Union of the States-Established by the pressure of commercial necessity, now strength ened and enriched by commercial enterprise. To this the Band responded with the tune of 'Hail Columbia."

2d. Canada—Her present prosperous condition and far-reaching enterprise, an honor both to her government and people. A round of cheers, and tune "Rule Bri-

This called up Dr. Carruthers, formerly a resident of Canada, who spoke as follows:-

* Having resided five years in the city of Montreal, I may be supposed to know something of the sentiments prevailing in the neighporing Colony in reference to the magnificent project new in progress. On a recent visit to our sister city, I was glad to find the term anaccation was familiar as a household wordnot, however, as the term is understood in ceftain districts of our Union-not the annexation of territory but of interests-annexation not martial but mercantile, such annexation as involves a community of feeling and of views in reference to the best and highest earthly interests of communities now happily brought into such near proximity to each other. Sir, I for one wish for no other kind of annexation, and for this, amongst other reasons, that there are certain blood relations of mine, swarthy in complexion, indeed, but in all other respects human like ourselves, who are said to move more nimbly and breathe more freely in Canada than elsewhere, and territorial annexation will not, I trust, take place till our American atmosphere is everywhere as pure and vitalizing as the air of Canada.

Sir, never did I expect to see such an escutcheon as the one before us-the union of the Lion and the Eagle. The pacific bonds which now exist between the nations thus symbolized, will not easily be broken. *

3d. England-The mother of us all; her children in the western hemisphere will unitedly emulate her commercial renown. Responded to by the Band with the tune of " God save the Queen."

4th. The Canadian Steam Naviga pany—Portland gratefully and joyfully wel-comes the pioneer steamship of the line. Tune-" Charlie over the water."

This toast was received with enthusiastic cheering, and it brought up Mr. Bellhouse, the agent of the company.

10th. The City of Portland-The natural gate between the highway of nations and the noblest line of railways on this continen

Tune-" Forest City. To this toast Mayor Cahoon responded.

Slaveholders to Represent Freemen

The Brooklyn (Ia.) American, of Nov 18th, states that Senator Bright from that State is a Slaveholder, his principal property being in which is well stocked with negroes.

If anything were wanting to complete the evidence that slavery has dreadfully corrupted the national mind, such facts would afford it. There is Senator Douglass, of Ill., also a slaveholder, yet we find papers in Maine which do not blush to extol him as a gem of democracy! Owning, robbing, whipping, plundering, stealing his own countrymen-men, women and children !- and not "brought up so," but in free States, leaving the imbruted victims of their crimes to the mercies of distant and drivers. With what loathing and disgust should such creatures be viewed! Yet they can be supported even in New England for Presidents of the U.S., and as champions of "democracy." And so they are-fair specimens of what now passes by that name. Can any man or woman fail to see the work freedom has to do in this country, or the fearful neces. sity of doing it?

The very dogs must be taught to bark at our State, and they march to Thomaston for 20 years; yet we have editors here who extol them as the noblest patriots and democrats of the land! Is there not something to do?

Newspaper Notices.

The National Era begins a new volume enlarged, and with undiminished resources. It has a circulation of 28,000. It has a perfect claim to government printing, but law is nothing against slavery.

A Daily Era is to be commenced January 2, at \$5 for the session of Congress, or five months. We hope all who are able will order it, and that the enterprise will meet with abundant success. See advertisement.

The "Free West" is a new paper at Chicago, in place of the Western Citizen. Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia, it is hoped, will edit it, though arrangements are not yet completed. We hope some solid basis may yet be found at that important point for a Free Press, and Dr. Elder would be cordially welcomed there by the Free Press of the country.

The Congregationalist has changed editors. they are to be supported without deeming it a Ages," it appears has been seized on by the Dr. Beecher's late book on the "Conflict of "duty" even "to inquire" into the fact. The Hunker Puritan Recorder to the prejudice of the Congregationalist, and for its sake its editor generously retires. Dr. Beecher has won the respect of the editorial profession, and we regret that malicious development of pious cant which has forced him from it. But his in that party can see where they are. They place is well supplied by Rev. A. L. Stone, of "I can tell you, Brother Freeman, what the I hope the readers of the Inquirer will be Park street, who will not be behind his prede. Y rule has been in our denomination. Go through cessor in boldness, ability, or progressive bear-

> The Watchman and Journal, we forgot last week to say, has been removed from Gardiner to this city, based on a fund of some \$5000, and starts finely with a circulation of between 4000 and 5000 subscribers. Rev. B. D. Peck, editor. Abundant success to the new enterprise.

IF As Mr. Clifford will be supported for

U. S. Senator, we advise his friends to get out an edition of his Bath Cotton Speech, and A fire occurred in the stable of the De Witt House, Le riston, last Friday night by which the building,9 horses, 8 sleighs, 1 chaise

Androscoggin Railroad.

want a minister to keep preaching temp That enterprise is greatly indebted to B. H. Nobly Regun! The work of freedom in Congress is nobly fore the Bar of Justice. He has done it with I do, father," replied the son. "Well, then," such power and pungency as to admit of added the good deucon, "I advise you to fear than the church over which He has set you as watchman and preacher." The advice was folequalled. We have deferred an abstract until lowed—the son has prospered. Baptist Church Mr. Giddings is alongside of his noble coad-

Yours, faithfully, utor, near whom he sits, and his speech we shall insert in full. The cause in Congress will

> The friends of Freedom and Temperance met in Convention according to the given no-

tice, at Buxton Center, Dec. 20th, 10 o'clock, A M, and organized by choosing DEA. DANIEL APPLETON, President REV. URIAH CHASE, Secretary. The gathering was respectable, the spirit ex-

cellent; great unanimity of feeling prevailed, and the remarks made were argumentative, convincing and highly interesting. Freedom and Temperance have received a new impulse in Buxton-causes that are destined to move on till Justice and Right shall triumph. Several Clergymen were present and the devotional exercises of the Convention were deeply imbued with the spirit of the Gospel, and when the meeting closed and the last prayer was being offered our hearts were filled with gratitude; and we were loth to leave the place where we had had such a feast of fat things. The Convention continued two days. The following are among the resolutions:

beloved country in its political, moral and religious aspects, more especially in view of what Slavery and Intemperance have done and are doing, we would say with Jefferson, "We tremble for our country," and we come together at this time to implore the blessing of Heaven upon our efforts to counteract these great evils, to take advice, and speak our minds with regard to our duty as Patriots who love their country, as Philanthropists who love their race, and as Christians who love God and the souls of their fellow men.

Temperance are one in principle and aim, and roots of hoth require that their friends should be united. Resolved, That if Temperance or Free Soil men disregard and trample on the claims of

of God on their efforts in another. Resolved, That as Free Soil and Temperance men in Buxton we take the broad ground of

Resolved, That we tender to Dr. C. G. Par-

During the Convention an Association was

Temperance both in public and private. It commences with very flattering prospects. We were kindly received and entertained by some of the conservatives, who appear as though the people, and delighted with the excellent

DANIEL APPLETON, President

Buxton, Dec. 21st. 1853.

WELCHVILLE, Dec. 19th, 1853. MB. WILLEY :- Elbridge S. Wolcott subscribers to your paper in this place. Perhaps we shall send others yet-we had the promise vorably upon our movements since reading Un- of another, but before depositing the money he cle Tom, and since their fugitive slave law consulted his beloved better half, and her anxfidelity has been laughed at by the Charleston ious and patriotic heart beating high for Unica Mercury, Rev. Mr. Adams to me seemed and Pierce Democracy, she decided to take the But I fear he is a little timid, or a little fet- say a word about this, for I should get the In haste.

> NORTH WAYNE, Dec. 18th, 1853. MR. EDITOR :- I send you the names of three new subscribers to your paper, which is a valuable paper to all the friends of liberty and temperance, and it would rejoice my heart to know that the number called for was already obtained. Yours,

are in the midst of revival. Some twenty-five have experienced religion, and the Church has been quickened and healed. So it is who in the State would be outspoken, active and Zion prospers the cause of humanity increases, and the world, and the principles of right

shall take a stand in opposition to the opinions and wishes of his people, let us clamor for his independence by demanding first that the people shall let him alone. Not tell him-" to let abolition alone, if you say anything about politics you will get into trouble,"-"I don't and free soil to me,"-" I want to hear the gospel when I go to meeting Sunday,"-" I don't hire a man to preach anything else, and if he does, he must look to somebody else for his pay." Now let us ask the churches and par-Brown, Joseph Bean. ishes to allow their pastors to be independent and be their own judges in regard to what constitutes the preaching of the gospel, and tell Rangely and vicinity, have organized an antithem as a good layman in the back part of York slavery society, and have chosen for our offi-County told his son, who is a minister, and cers the following :was asking his father's advice about carrying his abolition doctrines into the pulpit in opposition to the wishes of his church. The father, who was not an anti slavery man, said to the son, "do you feel it to be your duty, my son, to preach anti-slavery in your pulpit?" "Yes, Hannah P. Hoar, Rossellana H. Row, Mary E. Tibbetts, Nancy A. Haines, Hannah Abbott, Eunice Hoar, Tryphena H. Kenney. offending the great Head of the church rather

Instead of demanding that the minister

bers. Our paper is called Uncle Tom's Cabin. We feel deeply interested in the cause that I am having good meetings here at the F W. we are engaged in. C. G. R.

n Rangely, of 41 members; officers as follows:

Treasurer, Joseph Hoar. Secretary, Luther H. Toothaker.

Financial Committee, Leonard Jackson, chairman, Joseph J. Hoar, Samuel Peary, David P. Peary, Calvin W. Kenney, Daniel Hoar 2nd. Mathias Haines, Moses P. Abbott, Peter

Mr. Willey:-Please publish Sons of Free-

Corresponding Secretary, Samuel C. Vittum.

Editors of the Hale of New York. Levi Dakin,

Chairmen of Financial Committee, Israel

Messrs. Willey & Thurston :- We, ladies of

President, James Whittier.

Chaplain, Samuel Savage.

Secretary, Levi H. Dakin.

Nathan Savage, Levi Foss.

Presiden , Miss Lois B. Hoar.

Vice President, Mrs. Sarah Soule.

Secretary, Miss Catharine B. Hoar.

Chairman, Miss Betsey D. Haines!

Editress, Miss Jerusha Hains.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sophia D. Toothaker.

Financial Committee, Deborah H. Peary,

We have already obtained forty two subscri-

Treasurer, Isaac Savago

Corresponding Committee, Charles Pierce, of Phillips.

Liberty tracts and speeches, together with the most of them are good temperance men.

Our paper is called the Sons of Freedom. LUTHER H. TOOTHARBR, Sec'y.

BAST EMBDEN, Dec. 19. Mr. Willey :- Please publish Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, East Embden, No. 14. President, Mrs Edee R. Dakin.

Secretary, Mrs. Florela F. Dakin. Corresponding Sec'y, Miss Cordelin Wilson. Treasurer, Mrs. Olive Savage.

Mrs. Brown, Emily and Flavilla Wilson, Miss

Corresponding Messenger, Mrs. Sally R. Whittier.

Send two copies of the Inquirer. Please publish this Resolve .- "We, ladies of East Embden Society, will attend the Mass Meeting, on the 18th and 19th of January, at New Portland Falls."

FLORELLA F. DAKIN, Sec'y. The Great Meeting!—The Ladies! PERU SOCIETY, No. 1, will attend in mass

WELD AND CARTHAGE, No. 2, will attend in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. . Miss Skofield, Sec'v.

the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Itanuety Society, No. 4, will attend in mass

the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Catharine Hoar, Sec'y.

the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Miss Dean, Sec'y.

mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Mrs. Armstrong, Sec'y.

the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Mrs. Spear, Sec'y. WEST NEW PORTLAND SOCIETY, No. 9, will meet in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19.

Miss Abby Bartlet, Sec'y. LEXINGTON SOCIETY, No. 11, will attend in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19.

Mrs. Hutchinson, Sec'y. FLAGSTAFF SOCIETY, No. 12, will attend in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19.

JACKSON PLANTATION SOCIETY, No. 13, will attend in mass the meeting, Jan. 18 and 19. Miss Mace, Sec'y.

WEID AND CARTHAGE SONS OF FREEDOM will attend in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19.

nass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Mr. Luther Teothaker, Sec'y.

Wetheren, Sec'y. LEXINGTON SONS OF FREEDOM will attend in

mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Mr. Pierce, Sec'y. DEAD RIVER SONS OF FREEDOM will attend

n mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19. Mr. Wyman, Sec'y. JACKSON PLANTATION SONS OF FREEDOM WILL

For the Portland Inquirer. Having heard Dr. C. G. Parsons on Sabbath v lecture on the moral and religious influence

REV. URIAH CHASE, J. M. THOMPSON.

We have ever regarded that road, extending from the junction with the Waterville road in Leeds into Franklin County, as the best bra country road in the State yet projected. It commands nearly the whole Sandy River Valley, and can scarcely be disturbed by competition. The Farmington people are wise in their recent efforts to extend it to that place, its pro-

Cushman. Esq., for the skill and energy requisite to drive it where it is. Upon his late resignation as superintendent, the employees of the road held a meeting at Lierds, and presented Mr Cushman a gold watch, valued at \$100. The present was suitable, and richly deserved.

begun, Gerrit Smith has led off as every body knew he would. He has carried the question up far above all discretionary and economical views, and solemnly arraigned this nation beno escape or appeal. The slaveholders and their servants quail as they never did before. His speech has produced an impression rarely we have it entire-then our readers shall have

be pressed with more power than ever, and all freemen should have the sources of information. Let us catch the note from Washington and arouse to action! THE SENATE COMMITTEES .- We learn from New York gentleman, who has been at Wash ington since the commencement of the session, that Mr. Seward moved in the caucus of the Whig Senators, that places on the committees should be assigned to Mr. Sumner by the whigs: This motion was strenuously opposed and em-phatically voted down. Mr. Everett was among hose who opposed it most earnestly. By the lemocrats Mr. Sumner was placed on two com-

Enrolled Bills. He was already on a special

This is the spirit and position of National

Whigs, and pre-eminently of Massachusetts Whigs. For servile and brazen arrogance they are not exceeded even in S. C That Edward Everett should thus seek to insult and depose his noble and accomplished colleague from an equal position with himself in the Senate, and deprive his State of its just share of influence in that body, simply because of his devotion to human liberty, is an instance of debasing, driveling meanness of which every thing decently manly would be ashamed. It is also a serious invasion of important civil rights. He seems determined to burn in anew upon himself John Randolph's brand of " Doughface," Will the Whig Press speak out, and repudiate

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following: The littleness of Mr. Everett's conduct in

this case was dictated by excessive devotion for the South. His position would have enabled him to act the man without sacrificing the confidence of his Southern friends. But toadyism, like ambition sometimes overleaps itse Pro-slavery intolerence in a Northern doug face is contemptible enough at any time; when it proceeds from a man who has himself been almost victimised by it, and only owes his secones be the magnanimity of a slaveholder, it becomes peculiarly dious. Years allow are remember that Mr. Everott was objected to as Minister to England in the senate on account supposed anti-slavery views, and that Mr Clay gallantly came to his rescued. He insist ed if I remember correctly that it was illiberal and antinational to exclude a man from office on account of his entertaining such views."

For the Portland Inquirer.

. SCARBOROUGH, Dec. 15. Bro. Willey :- I think our anti-slavery breth- Just Government without compromise, as the ren have as "hard times" in Gorham as in any only position worthy of freemen or safe for place I have seen The opposition is strong, and yet you can scarcely account for it; or even find it. The Methodist clergymen are out- sons our thanks for the able and interesting spoken, but some of their members might well | Lectures which he has delivered in this place. belong to the "Union Safety Committee." 1 am disposed to speak kindly of them, how- formed by citizens of Buxton, pledging their ever, as they opened their church for my Sab- | honor to give their influence for Freedom and bath evening lecture.

The Congregational brethren also gave up their meeting, and came to hear me, except such shameless, guilty men, or we are a lost | they were acting "by authority" as guardians music given to us by the choir. An increaspeople. Let them perpetrate their crimes in of "State Rights." This care of the " peculiar ing interest was felt during the meeting, and institution, assumed by such men, clothes them the friends of Freedom and Temperance had with a wonderful inapproachable dignity, as their hearts much encouraged. they take a stand above the masses to look down with pity or contempt upon weaker minded brethren who will condescend to attend lectures where sympathy for the slave or pity for his master is excited. But these robes of tyrannical dignity, manufactured at the south for masters, set with poor grace upon ou scribed for your paper about one month since, equals, inspiring them with disdain and contemptuous bearing towards the friends of the (cheap edition) for which he sends you \$2. poor and oppressed, and only exciting disgust | A little exertion has furnished three new suband pity for themselves in the end.

The ministers are evidently looking more fatruth and duty on this subject.

seem not to have been selected by the rule generally adopted in our Congregational churches, as it was explained by Rev. Levi Loring, of Buxton, to the late worthy paster of the church at Limerick. After the loss of one of his deacons, Father Freeman said to his Brother Loring, "you are well acquainted with the brethren in my church—whom do you think we had better select for a deacon?" Said Mr. Loring, un willing to acknowledge a thing when he is convinced, and make a deacon of him."

gree one good quality common to men in that office; they are not easily turned from the path of duty, or deterred from independent action where they are conscious of being in the right.

I fully believe nine-tenths of the clergymen

The deacons of Gorham have in a high de-

zealous abolitionists, if the churches are willing to have them so. Yes, sir, talk the ministers from your own city, and place them over on until oppression shall cease from our land churches on the Western Receive, Ohio, or Northern Illinois, where Rev. John Perham ness prevail all over the land. S. G. Gould.

N. B. I enclose two dollars. Send the Inquirer to the Female Anti-Slavery Society in as Father Thurston and Mr. Peck do now about New Vineyard. New. Vineyard, Dec. 15, 1853.

Resolved, That in view of the situation of our

Resolved, That although Slavery existed in some of the States at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, we are not by it under the least obligation to return the fugitive slave. Resolved, That the causes of Liberty and

Justice, Humanity and Progress in one direction, they have no reason to expect the blessing

URIAH CHASE, Secretary.

and received with it a copy of Uncle Tom right at heart, and is obtaining right views of truth and duty on this subject.

Oxford Democrat, so we have lost this gentless man's name. But Brother Willey, don't you tered. One thing is very fortunate for him; Bumpers-I live within seven miles and twenty his good deacons are anti-slavery men, and rods of her, and she is Red Headed.

It is very true that the people want light, and awake to a sense of their duty, and put forth the church, and find the brother that is most an effort, and they can at least every one get one new subscriber for the next volume, for you sught to have more than 500 new subscri-DEAR BROTHER WILLEY: - We, in this place,

Rangely Anti-Slavery Society. For the Portland Inquirer. We have organized an Anti-Slavery Society Buxton Convention.

> President, Lyman Haines. Vice Presidents, John Abbot, William Hoar.

Haines, Wm. W. Collins, Allen Rowe. Editors, Wm. H. Toothaker and Daniel Hoar.

Uncle Tom's Cabin and Key, and the White Slave and Slave Code, have been circulated in this place. Anti-slavery sentiments are fast increasing, although some of the old parties say they care nothing about the nigger sogiety;" but their action plainly shows that they do care something about them. One thing speaks well for the liberty party in this place-

Rangely Plantation, Dec. 19:

Vice President, Mrs. Sarah Butterfield.

Editresses of the Star of Embden, Miss Henrietta Daniels, Miss Eunice Spaulding. Chairman of the Financial Committee, Mrs. Mary Savage. Mary J. Savage, Mrs. Walker,

the meeting January 18 and 19. Miss Woodsum, Sec'y.

PHILLIPS SOCIETY, No. 3, will attend in mass

TEMPLE SOCIETY, No. 5, will attend in mass

East Wilton Society, No. 6, will attend in

NEW VINEYARD, No. 7, will meet in mass

. Miss Savage, Sec'y.

RANGELY Sons OF FREEDOM will attend in

The Sans of Freedom Coming!

New Portland Sons of Freedom will attend in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19.

tend in mass the meeting Jan. 18 and 19.

Slavery on the South, we can honestly say that we consider it appropriate to the day, and that which ought to be proclaimed to every

BUXTON CENTRE, Dec. 21. A heavy snow storm came upon us last

XXXIII Congress.

Dec. 21.—Mr. Thompson offered a nof the New Jersey Legislature for the

on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Dean, of New York, spoke on the resolution proposing a sword and vote of thanks to Capt. Mr. Giddings replied to Mr. Dean in an anti

speech, and against the payment of the Mr. Chandler defended a former member

from Philadelphia, from certain reflections cast upon him by Mr. Giddings, and after a few words from Mr. Walsh. Mr. Wright obtained the floor. The Convention rose and the House adjourned.

Senate, Dec. 22 Mr Gwin gave notice of

several bills granting land for railroads in Cali-Mr. Shields' resolution was adopted dire

inquiry as to dividing Illinois into two Judicial Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to establish a

line of telegraph from the Missssippi river to agreed to, directing inquiry as to authorizing orders or drafts on foreign Post Offices, to be used in place of ordinary drafts for remittances.

his seat.

Mr. Disney introduced the French Spoliation bill. Referred to the Committee on For-

Various resolutions were adopted; among them one requesting the President to commu-nicate his plan for the entargement and modifiation of the Judicial system.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) offered a resolution in-

ucting the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of providing for an equalization of the privileges of claim agents in Con gress, so as to admit of all persons within the par of the house who may be claim agents, or else to exclude from the privilege persons en-gaged in lobbying for claims—the object being to give no claim agent any advantage over an-other within the bar of the House. This was intended to hit ex-members of Congress. Adopt-

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Presi-

Mr. Wright (Penn.) thought the country at large was unprepared to anticipate the results which had occurred from the debate of the last three days. He was one of those who believed, after a great contest the country had passed through, when both of the great political parties of the nation came together in honorable warfare, and when the great battle had been fought and victory won, that abolition was not only dead but buried; but the day before yeserday the gentleman from New York (Mr. Smith) exhumed its lifeless body and dragged it before the country. Like Banquo's ghost it is here again. Perhaps he ought not to roply to the gentleman, but he could not keep his mouth closed when such sentiments were avowed by him. He then quoted fromMr. Smith's speech to the effect that as great an oppressor as Austria is, America is a far greater and guiltier oppressor. Indeed, Austrian dessm, compared with American despotism which classes men women and children with cattle, is as the little finger compared with the oins. Uncle Tom's Cabin, the object of which was to diminish the character, power and so-cial condition of this country abroad, was an-worthy to be noticed, perhaps; but the gentle-man from New York, with the reputation preceded him for talents and eloquence came forward to stigmatize his country it was time for republicans to speak openly. The ntleman eulogizes the Government which mbined with Russia and Prussia to destroy a nationality of Poland, and take the spoil of that nation, which but a few years since not only trampled in the dust fifteen million Hungarians, but made them worse slaves than the slaves of American States. He has sulogized the country where the press, for practicel purposes, is abolished, and where the people are in worse condition than any other on the continent of Europe; and yet he says this is the country whose despotism is inferior to that of this great and mighty country. Does the gentleman side with Haynau, who butchered, indiscriminately, men, women and children, and does Haynau come within the gentleman's eulogy of Austrie? The gentleman has endeavored to cast a fire-brand into the country, but will fail in his object. He disengenuously but will fail in his object. He disengenuo

appear a worse despotism than any on the continent of Europe. Mr. Wright next quoted Mr. Smith's re-mark "that the Administration presents the pit-"iful spectacle of having wilfully corrupted Christianity and the records present the pitiful Christianity, and the people present the pitiful spectacle of remaining patient under it," and proceeded to defend the Administration and proceeded to defend the Administration and the Compromise measures. How could the gentleman from New York stand up and advocate the higher law as superior to the Constitution, which contains the following clause: "No "person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or lambor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may "the party to whom such service or labor may "be due." How can the gentleman put his hand on the Holy Evangelist and swear to support the Constitution, and yet assert the higher law as superior to the Constitution.

Mr. Smith rose.
Mr. Wright asked—Does the gentleman want to make a speech?

Mr. Smith—If the gentleman wants an an-

swer he shall have it.

Mr. Wright—I won't deny the gentleman,
having called him out.

Mr. Smith said he was not disposed to take any position which should stigmatize with hy-poerisy the framers of our Constitution; a few days before the close of the session of the Condays center in close of the Constitution, the vention which formed the Constitution, the Committee on Style reported that the word "servitude" be stricken out, because it was identified with the condition of slaves, and that "service" be substituted, because it was identi-fied with the condition of freemen. The mo-

tion prevailed unanimously.

Mr. Wright zemarked that was not his recollection of the history. ction of the history. Mr. Smith referred the gentleman to Madi-

son papers.
Mr. Wright resumed, saying the clause refers to involuntary slaves as well as to other persons, and so the Courts have decided. He persons that Congress has no power to legislate on slavery, and declared he washed his hands of the subject for the term for which he

as elected.

Senate, Dec. 23.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, are notice of a bill to distribute the proceeds the public lands among the several States, othing else was done of general importance.

se.—The House went into Committee on

House.—The House went into Committee on the President's Message, when Mr. Phillips, of Alabana, made a speech on the slave question, and defended Secretary Marcy from the attacks made upon him, and spoke against the Senate bill as to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Bayly replied, when the Committee

e. The Speaker laid before the House, a letter

Congress to visit the Crystal Falace, and sending tickets for all of them.

Mr. Chandler desired to ask a question of the Committee on Printing, that he might learn whether the Census Report is in such a situation to have egregious errors corrected, or

whether it was to go forth with its injurious

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) objected to the asking of

ips said the question before the Comgentlemen would follow his example, which he ought was the proper one. Let them mainorous under it, and would content himself ith the reflection, that such language was nade use of by men who, if they have obt estimation of the country risen to the dignity of An Important Movement.

In the Senate, Thursday last week, Mr. Sumner introduced the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judicinry be instructed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a commission to r. vise the public statutes of

correct their incongruities, to supply their deficiencies, to arrange them in order, to reduce them to one connected t xt, and to report them, thus improved, to Congress, for their final ac-tion, to the end that the public statutes, high all are presumed to know, may be in such a form as to be more within the comprehension

This movement of Mr. Sumner is warmly commended in all quarters. The importance of doing what he proposes, must be apparent to every one who gives attention to the subject. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

the Hon. Charles Sumner, to codify the laws of the United States, by arranging and classifying them, so as to bring them within the reach and understanding of the people, de serves the gratitude of the people. have watched the proceedings of Congress will know that almost all recent laws have passed Congress in the shape of riders to some appro-priation bill or other, for the simple reason that late nothing but the regular appropriation

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the America. The "Powers" Diplo-

mutizing. The Turks Triumphant.

HALIFAX, Dec. 22.—The steamship America, from Liverpool, Saturday, 10th inst., 1 P. M., arrived at Halifax at 8 1-2 o'clock, this A. M., bringing 51 passengers; partially freighted THE EASTERN QUESTION .- The Hermann

carried the news which has been since confirmed, that the four mediating powers have resumed their joint action in favor of peace; and have recognized, by a formal protocol, the importance of preserving the present territorial arrangement of Europe. On this the slaves of American States. He has eulogized basis, measures have been taken to hold a joint conference, open to representatives of Turkey and Russia, thus making the conference consist of six Commissioners. As yet nothing farther has transpired. The proposal is eagerly grasped at by Russian partizans, but unfavorably viewed by the Liberal press and party, who think that Turkey has a right to claim something more than the mere state quo anti bellum. They insist that the present opportunity should be seized to obtain the free navigation of the Danube and and the Black Sea, and the abandonment of all Russian claims against Turkey. In the absence of any symptoms that the Czar will abate his pretensions, or that the Sultan will recede, not much prospect presently appears of settlement.

Constantinople papers to the 24th ult., state that the Turkish Government refuses to submit to a three months' armistice de-manded by England. On refusal, the English minister, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe bad five hours audience of the Sultan, and an extraordinary meeting of the Divan was

At an entertainment to the English and French Admirals, given on board the Turkish flag-ship "Mahmoudie," the officers were presented to the Sultan. Lord Stratford made a speech, in which the promised aid of England was coupled with a strong recommendation to conclude an honorable peace. forthwith summoned. The Sultan replied that he desired peace, if the Turkish honor and his sovereign rights were respected, but not otherwise. Meanwhile we have news of more Turkish vic-

tories in Asia.

More Turkish Victories in Asia. The Russians, after three sanguinary engagements, have been driven back from Zohlis, on Laskow. The fortresses of Saffa and Akistan have been taken by assault.—
They had attacked Abdi Pacha's intrenched

They had attacked Abdi Facha's intrenched camp at Bayazid, but were beaten back.—
The Russians also failed in a further attempt to retake the fortress of Saint Nicholas.
In the direction of Akeska, 4th, an engagement of magnitude was fought, and the Russians were defeated, leaving several hundred dead and wounded on the field.

The Turks have also taken Akhalizik, the capital of Akhalizik Hachalic. So hard pushed are the Russians in Asia, that 16,000 men have been hastily sent to relieve that part of Gen. Luder's corps that occupied Galetz and Ibrail, and are ordered to march back into Bessarabia, which movement is supposed to have connection with the contemplated operations to relieve the hard pushed forces in the Caucasus.

THINGS ON THE DANDBE. On the line of Taines on the Danube. On the line of the Danube no new movements of importance have been made. The weather at the last advices, was again mild, and the river was falling. The Turks hold Kalafat only, on the north bank, and are fortifying it strongly. They hold also the island of Moknau opposite Giergevo.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.-The Turkish squadron had gone to cruise in the

me Americans, not named, have joined Six hundred Circassians have as

t Constantinople, to form a legion under efer Bey, and will be conveyed with the clish legion in steamers of the allied fleet. The gold recently drawn from London by the Czar, is sent to Vienna, being nearer for emittance to the army.

The Patriarch of Constantinople has re-

nested permission to accompany the to the army, to prove that the Greek Church prefer Turkish to Russian protection. The following are among the latest des-

patches received:—

Belgrade, Nov. 24.—The recent collision between the Turks and Servians was less important than at first stated. Only fifty are said to have been killed. Coltora, Nov. 25. Encounters have oc-

curred between the Montenegrains and Turks, with loss of life on both sides. Vienna, Dec. 6.—The Russian troops in Little Wallachia have retired before Ismeal

Pacha's renewed demonstration. General Fishback, in command at Krajova, is ordered to unite his force with Danuen burg at Bucharest.

LATEST BY SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH .-Two companies of Wallachian millitia have deserted, with important information to Omar Pacha. They report that the Russian army is very inefficient, from sickness and

A small Turkish steamer, the Mejedia, was captured by a Russian ship, but a Furkish ship coming up, attacked the Russians and retook the steamer; and as night came

on, both vessels drew off. Abdi Pacha has entered Georgia, and his

army is marching on Toulis. Sir Edmund Lyons arrived at Constanti-nople on the 28th of November.

The Morning Post believes that Austria and Prussia have so far committed them-selves to the views of the Western powers, that in the event of a collision with Russia the German powers will at least remain completely neutral, The Post expresses with regret its opinion that a war between the Western powers and Russia, confined in all probability to the Black Sea and the

Purkish territory, seems inevitable.

Raly.—The Piedmont, Genoa and Turkey Railway opened on the 6th.

In Rome, twenty young men have been arrested on charge of belonging to a London secret society. Among them are the names of Cighi, Picivilla, Leparti and Trucchi.

The question of receiving the English Ambassador to the Roman Court, is being discussed more favorably. A treaty regulating the unvigation between Great Britain and the Papal ports, is on the eve of publication. An æronaut was frozen to death in a balloon, during an ascent from Rome. The

price of bread in Rome is still on the rise. The King of Naples has dismissed the quarantine officers implicated in the recent insult to the Freuch envoy. It is believed that this terminates the affair. The Neopolitan army is to be augmented.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN .- NEW YORK. Dec. 23.—The steamship Hermann from Southampton and Bremen arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing London dates of the 6th inst. We find a few items of interest not received via Ifalifax.

Lonis Napoleon charges the King of Belgium with being concerned in the schemes which led to the fusion of the Bourbons, and threatened to march an army into Belgium upon the first political movement of the coalesced Bourbons. The recent rapid unex pected movements of the Duke de Brabrant are supposed to refer to this event. The Cabinet is in a great fright.

Baron Bruck informed the Porte, that Austria would support the neutrality of Servia. The Sultan replied, through Reschid Pacha, that he was resolved to compel the Prince of Servia to renounce his neutrality

and that he had given orders to that effect The Austrian government was making preparations for an active and open interference in the affairs of the Servicus.

LATER. There is a telegraphic report from New York, of a very sanguinary naval battle between the Turks and Russians, but we disbelieve the story.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Great Republic Burned! New York, Dec. 27, 1863 .- The ship Great s burned last night, the fire origing from a building burningfon the whart. Two

DREADFUL RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- Chicago, Dec. 16. A bloody riot took place among the laborers on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Lasalle yesterday, growing out of a reduction

of their wages.

About two o'clock an altercation arose between About two o clock an areteasth above between Albert Story, a contractor, and a party of Irishman, during which one of the latter was shot dead. Shortly afterward Story's office was attacked and pillaged, and Story who had concealed himself in a barn, was found and brutally murdered, his head and body being hortilla was also fired at ribly mangled. Mrs. Story was also fired at,

It is reported that Mr. Dunn, Story's fore-man, on the other side of the river, has shot The Sheriff of Lasalle County was speedily

only on the spot, and after some assistance, during which one Irishman was shot dead, and two wounded, thirty of the rioters were taken. The ringleader of the rioters has escaped, but measures have been taken for his apprehension.

Washington, Dec. 20.
Conversions to the "Hard" cause are of almost daily occurrence among the members of the House. Unless some good fortune happens to the Sous, very soon, the Cabinet will be in a decided minority in both branches of Congress, if they are not already.

The President sent in to-day a large number of appointments, but none from the State of New York.

New York.

The speech of Gerritt Smith was eloquent and impressive. He was interrupted once, but the Chairman, Mr. Orr, directed Mr. Smith to proceed. He spoke nearly an hour, and the members were attentive. He fully sustained his reputation. His reply to Preston was respectful.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21. An important hill to incorporate the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad, had passed the Senate of Texas, and would probably pass the House, and be signed by the Governor.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18. At Ashland, Kentucky, a few days since, at a raffling match, two young men quarrelled about seven cents, when one, named Thornton Hool, stabbed the other, named Manks, through

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.

The weather here continues cold and frosty.

The snow is six inches deep, and a few miles rom the Lake it is a foot deep.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1853 WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1853.
Gen. Cass delivered an able and eloquent speech in favor of the President conferring the title of Lieutenant General by Brevet, on Gen. Winfield Scott. Douglas made a strong pettifogging speech against the resolution. Mr. Wright's reply to Gerrit Smith is admitted by all to have been a total failure.

Several southern Democratic members on the avenue this evening said that Wright had

the avenue this evening said that Wright had better not handle "edge tools"—that Gerrit is a "sharp" as Sir Astley Cooper's instrument's.

Black Sea,

The Turks are brim full of enthusiasm.
The spirits of the people and the army are alike elated to the highest pitch. The Turkish army continues plentifully supplied with provisions; with unopened magazines at Warna; are paid regularly and have cloathing and shoes.

The Russians continue to suffer hadly from sickness

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.
Mr. John Mahoney, of Tipperary, an Irish
Exile, has arrived in this city from France.
Mr. P. I. Smith, another exile, who assisted
Mr. Mitchell in his escape from Van Dieman's nd, sailed yesterday in the Atlantic, for Ire-

California.

New York, Dec. 24. The steamship Northern Light arrived up at 21-4 o'clock, having left San Jose at noon on the 16th. She brings 526 passengers and \$1,430,910 in gold dust, and a large indepen-

that Governor Stevens, now on his way acr ss the plains in search of the exploring party to Puget's Sound, had been heard from, and was expected to arrive at Olympla on the 10th of November. As soon as he arrived the organization of the territory would be complete. No less than nine candidates for the office of dele gates in that territory.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.
The st amer Isabel left Havana on the morn ing of the 22d, and Key West on the same eve-

It was reported that the new Gov. General had signified that he would do his utmost to prevent the landing of slaves on the Island, and would endeavor to capture any on shore, but once on an estate could do nothing. Murders ond suicides were abundant in Ha-

That part of the President's Message speak. ing of his determination to stop expeditions, was received with gloom by the Cubans. By

A grand review was had in honor of the heir apparent's birth day. Three thousand troops were present. Another act in honor of the day was the publication of the liberty of the Emancipadoes.

Elihu Burritt addressed a large and attentive

audience in Faneuil Hall last evening, in favor of cheap ocean postage. Mayor Seaver presided, and many of our influential citizens WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. Gerrit Smith is engaged in preparing his speech for publication. He has established a high reputation for oratory. It has been remarked that his voice so completely filled that

House that every one present might hear distinctly. This is a rare leat. I have never known any speaker equal to it before. BALTIMORE, Dec. 22. The Virginia Senate has passed a bill requiring the Attorney General to represent the in-terest of Virginia, before the Supreme Cour of New York, in appeal taken from the decis-ion by which Johnathan Lemmon was deprived

of his slave, and if necessary, prosecute the

appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

DROWNED IN OXFORD.—We learn casually, that Charles, son of Mr. Seth T. Holbrook, aged seven years, was drowned, week before last, by venturing upon the ice, alone, where it was not of sufficient strength to bear his weight. It appeared that the little fellow had made great effort, near where he was found, to get out of the water; but all to no purpose. This is a strong appeal to children to beware how they venture upon ice.

SUICIDE.—In Gardiner a man named David Copp, while in a paroxysm of the delirium tremens, cut his throat almost instantly. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a family.

THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE Daily National Era will be issued of a size nearly that of the Washington Union, on the 2d day of Jan-uary, 1854, and daily thereafter, until the let of Septem-ber, 1854, (or longer should Congress continue in session)

he year about to close, has reached the number of

vertisers.

creed and policy of the paper may be summed up a word—Democracy—which will be enforced in reto Slavery and all other political questions, ike political papers generally, the cause of Literavill receive in the columns of the Daily Era the attention which it has always commanded in the

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 2d of January, it is important that subscriptions be forwarded at once. Payment in advance will be invariably required.
G. BAILEY.

PROSPECTUS

THE INDEPENDENT.

VOLUME SIXTH .--- 1854, THIS well known and widely-circulated journal, con-ducted by Pastors of Congregational churches in New York and vicinity, has nearly completed its fifth

year.

In addition to the regular editorial corps, Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D.. (6) Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, (*) Mrs. Harriet E. Beecher Stowe, (H. E. B. S.) Rev. C. L. Beach (C. L.) and "Minnie Myrtle," (M. M.) are stated contributors, engaged to write weekly, and will be assisted by most at le Correspondents at home and abroad, who will do all in their power to make this journal an interesting RELIGIOUS and FAMILY Paper. The editors are, in truth, "independent," having full and sole control of the columns of the paper. umns of the paper. PERMS-Two dollars per annum, if paid strictly in

advance.

3.7 Clergymen and Postmasters are authorized Agents and are solicited to engage in the work of extending our circulation,—Fifty Cents commission on each new subscriber will be allowed them.

Any person wishing to subscribe, will please enclose in an envelope TWO DOLLARS and address,

Publisher of The Independent, No. 10 Spruce St., N. Y. prepaying postage, and money so sent will be considered at our risk. Subscriptions forwarded before the 1st of January next, will entitle subscribers to the remaining numbers of the present volume, free of charge. New York, Dec. 1st. 1853

Country Produce Market. Pork, round hogs...

Brighton Market.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
At Market 1425 Cattle, (say 2300 Beef and 350 Stores,)
100 Sheep, and 1050 Swine.
Parcas—Beef Cattle—We quote—Extra \$7.00 750; first
uality 6 25 a 9 75; second 85 50 a 86; third \$4 a 5.
Working Oxen—Sales \$15, 50, 72, 88, 90, 110.
Cows and Calves—Sales \$18, 22, 25, 25, 31, 37.
Stores—Yearlings \$7.00 Two years old \$11.00 17,
ince years old \$20.00 30.
Sheep—Sales \$2, 2 25, 2 75, 3 50, and \$4.
Swine—Dull; sales 5, 54, 6 and 61. At retail from 51,
74c.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. The Greatest Discovery of the Age! CURE OF SCROFULA.

Mr. Kennedy—My son, aged 10 years was badly troubled with Scrofulus swelling of the neck and throat; his health was very poor; there was general langour and debility of the whole system. By the use of your Medical Discovery the swelling has disappeared and his health is perfectly restored.

WM G. SWAN, Neponset.

CURE OF CANKER.

Mts. Brumett, of Quincy, was cured of a very severe canket in the mouth and stomach by the Medical Discovery.

CURE OF ERYSIPELAS Mr. Kennedy—How can I express my joy to think I got cured at last of the crysipelas! My face was at times as red as a piece of heef; I suffered from the head actic more than tongate can lettled. I trued every remedy to be had, without the least benefit, so that I despaired of relief; then hearing your Medicine so highly praised in Quincy, I procured it, and in a few weeks was well. It worked more like a charm than medicine.

HARRIET BLAKE, Quincy.

C. W. ATWELL, under the U.S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine, to whom all orders must be addressed.

DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES. COUGHS and COLDS.

For Sale by all the Apothecaries. oct.26,3m* Buffalo Skin Lost!

en Back Cove Bridge and the Court House. N Leighton. The finder will be suitably to by leaving the same at Thurston's Printing C Portland. Dec. 24, 1853.

MARRIED.

nn. N. H., Capt. Wm. H. Barnes, of Bath, S., daughter of Capt. Thos. Jones. Jal., 27th ult., Mr. Joseph I. Stewart, utte county to. Miss Lydia Ann Garce DIED.

In this city, 18th inst., Miss Elizabeth J. Waterhouse, ged 34. s city, 21st inst., Capt. Prederick A. Pomroy, rity. 23d inst., Mr. James Hannaford, aged 24

mberland, 21st inst., Capt. Joshua A. Grey, aged San Francisco. 19th ult. Thomas Cornetins, of Me., Alfred B Currier, of Portland, aged 17; Mrs. Har-N., wife of Lorenzo Swett, formerly of Surry, aged

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PORTLAND

ARRIVED

of N YOTK. DESDAY, Dec. 19.—Barque David Nickles, Swett, elphia.—Brig Webster, Heath, St Marys, Ga.— agle, Consins, Elisworth; John Frederic, Orr, Philaugiass, Boston; Frankin, Howard, Frankin;
Cleaves, Bath; Alice, Hallett, Boston for
Gold Hunter, Mitchell, Pembroke for Salem.
Dec. 23.—Schs Minnesota, Lanman, Tangier,
her, Ames. Phindarphia; Cambridge, York,
hia; Olive Avery, Lane, Philadelphia; Sea Bea
X York; Wm H Murner, Snowman, Boston;
Thomas. Boston; Ophir, Perkins, Boston for

DAY. Dec. 24.—Brig H B Crosby, Kent, Boston gnar. Dec. 24.—Brig II & Crosny, Kent, Boston-cksport.—Sch Lookout. Dayle, Norfolk.

Day, Dec. 25.—Barque Gov Paris, York, PhiladelSch James Freeman, Freeman, Tangier.—U S

tter Caleb Coshing, Walden, from a cruise,

Day, Dec. 26.—Brig Portland, McAlmond, Phila
Schia E F Lewis, Berry, N York James Delisston; Ellen Eliza, Ricker, do; Wm Drinkwater,

Boston; Glander, Svivester, N York for Frank. rt; Hiram Cook, Boston for Calais.

CLEARED.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.—Sch Excel, Hamilton, Balti-FRIDAY, Dec. 23.—Br steamer Creole, Atkins, St John, N B.

SATURDAY, Dec 24.—Br steam ship Sarah Sands, Illsley, Liverpool.—Brigs Parthenon, Davis, Guayama, PR;
L W Maxwell, Burt, Cardenas; He'en Maria, French,
do.—Schs Sago, (Br) Best, Halifax; Fame. (Br) Nickerson, Barrington, NS; E G Buxton, Titcomb, Bultimore;
Advance, Harrington, Bostou; Olive Elizabeth Webber,

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A fixed Red Light-will be exibited at sonset on the fits of February, 1854, and on each succeeding day from annest to sunrise, in the Lighthouse recently erected on the South Points of Green Island, the southernmost of the Fox Islands in Penobscot Bay. This light is intend to serve as a guide to versels in entering Corver's Harbor and Hurricane Sound.

LAUNCHED.

At South Prospect, 3d inst, a fine first class brig of 300 ons, called the Joseph Park.

At Bristol, 3d inst, ship Fronting Zerhyr.

At Bristol, 3d inst, ship Fronting Zerhyr.

At Dargoet, zenently, a beautiful ship of 800 tons called Strain art. ecently, a fine schooner of 165 tons,

DISASTERS & C. Brig Mecanic, of Harpswell, from Cardenas for Bos-na lost deckload 62 hhds molasses and split sails in a ale 10th inst. rque Prospect, Brown, and from N York, drove re in a gale at Inagna 21st ult, and would prove a g Cleopatra, at N York from Cardenas, had a heavy ing cleoptita, at N 10th lost sails, spars, &c, and ship-gale no date, in which lost sails, spars, &c, and ship-la sea which swept of the entire deck load of 60 hhds molasses, stove bulwarks, galley, &c. ich Bloemer, (from where not stated) lumber laden and S, was lost toth just, 12 mites below St Johns' bar Florida.

Sch Tremont, from Lubec for Baltimore, was cought in a gale 8 miles NFE from Cape Henry, sprung a leak and was abandoned.

Barque J W Andrews. at Boston from Cugracao, had very heavy weather on the passage, lost safts, sprung bowsprit, mizen mast and fore yard, had bulwarks stove,

The wreck of brig Montilla, of Ellsworth, dismasted and abandoned, was passed 14th inst, 22 16, 10n 77 43. 8th Volant, of Ellsworth, Cousins, at Providence from tharlesten, was driven to the southern edge of Gulf stream on the 14th inst in a heavy gale, had salls plit and leaked very badly causing the very badly, re-uiring the nid of all hands to keep her free.

Barque Madonna, of Presport, Woodside, from Noreans for Boston, was wrecked in a squall on Dismondthoals, of Cape Hatteras, evening of 17th. Capt Williams of Cape Hatteras, evening of 17th. Capt Williams on Norea York.

Type H S Bradley, (of Rockland) Conant, from N Ins, for Philadelphia, was driven ashore night of 23d on Brandywine Shoals and bilged. The H S B was weasel of about 400 fons, on her first voyage rupe Roderic Dhu, of Hallowell, at N York from le, had heat stove, salls split, &c, in a gale from NE V, 3th Just. lat 30 52, ion 78 20.

D Winfield Scott, at San Francisco 26th alt, from ryk, was off Cape Horu 38 days in continued gales W: lost jibboom and received other damage.

PORT OF BOSTON Ar 20th, ships Susan Hinks, Gay Liverpool; Nonpareil new) Cutter, Frankfort; barque Macon, (new) Mayo, ence; brig Judge Blaney, (new) Bradley, Bristol; sche och Liff, Venzie, Philadelphia; Good Hope, Fletcher, hipsburg; Lamartine, Hill, Saco.
Clá 20th, bar ue Murilla, Woodside Bahamas; brig Je-Fowler, Winslow, Havana; schs Road, Wilson, Doby Island; Hiram Cook, Calais.

Armouni, Chreen, and Geo Brook, hence, hashine, volts.
Cid 21st, brig Wm Crawford, Perry, Philadelphia; chs Emerald, Wells, Georgetown, SC; Philip Gilkey, latch, Bucksvide; Wm Henry, Oakes, Kennebunk, Ar 22d, brig Kossuth, Allen, Nassau, Pla; Velona, obinson, Philadelphia; sohs Congress, Davis, Philadelphia; Invine ble, Bullock, Port Ewen; Oregon, Arey, Nork; Marmora, Warren Middleton; Mary & Susan, slats; Soperior, Elsworth; Evican Treat, Bowden, hiladelphia; Otranto, Alben, N York.
Cld 22d, shin, Bannington, Nason, N Orleans; unue Hebron, Kiby, do; beig laucy Ellen, Perket, Trialad, Deumark, Gamiage, Wilmington, N C; schs Orlano, Walsh, Darien; Tenerifie, Barns, Georgetown, SC; lmirs Ann, Wali, Thomaston; Bunganac, Mitchell.

Almira Ann, Wall, Thomaston; Bunganae, Mitchell, Portland.

Ar 23d, barque J W Andrews, French, Carracao; Elizabeth Lsavitt, Hackstaff, N Orleans; William, Clark, Pensacots; Glen, Watte, Appalachaeoia, brigs Mechanic, Merryman, Cardenas; Vesta, Stevens, Galveston; Zavaila, King, Jacksonville; Martha Rodgers, Boardman, Savannah; Trenton, Haynes, St Marye, Ga; Orlanda, Noosannah; Trenton, Haynes, St Marye, Ga; Orlanda, Noosanah; Trenton, Haynes, St Marye, Ga; Orlanda, Noosanah; Georgetown, SC; Gen Marion, Jones; Alesia, Haskell, and Argo, Morton, Philadelphia; echs Susan Ludwig, Greenlaw; Sarah, Munson, and Velocity, Knowles, Jacksonville; Waterloo, Lewis Darien; H M Jenkins, Bahbage; Marcia, Davis; Mary Jane, Davis; Sarah Bock, Gilkey; Gazelle, Coombs; Charles, Allen, and Ellen Dyer, Kilby, Philadelphia; St George, Murch; Lucy Ames, Verrill and Eagle, Rhodes, N York.
Cld 23d, ship James Cooper, Lovett, Alexandria, Va; sch I C Hertz, Carter, Rockland.
Ar 23d, harque Fernandina, Wright, Hanta d'Arenus; brigs Angle Saxon, Dewis, Connaives; Denmark, Yates, and Isabel Beurmann, Morton, Philadephia; Sch Waterloo, Lewis, Darien.

Pardenas, Berry, Alexandria; Atlantic,

PORT OF NEW YORK.
Oth. ship Blanchard, Lawrence, Chincha Islands;
Spencer Kirby, Treatstin, Sagna; brig Cleopatra,
r, Cardenas: Citizen, Chase, Machias; sch Fred

G W Ha'l, Carpenter, Mobile. Cassidy, Eastport; Josiah A-

on, Smith, Mobile. Gilchrist, Havre, sch Mary

THE YEAR 1853. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. he public, and large sale, and which should be found

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Dec. 22 4w.

Partnership Notice. undersigned have this day formed a copartner

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T. H. WESTON, C. A. STACKPO



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. This extraordinary Unguent is composed of the most healing Balsams, and when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each pot will insure cures when all other means fail. Casesof, themost desperate Skin diseases readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted or Stiff Joints. In Ashims it will do wonders if well rubbed into the Chest.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON, ENGLAND.
Copy of a Leuer from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnehtre.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnehurs.

To Professor Hollowar,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sanah Drien of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period, she was severely afflicted with Scrolllons Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet. legs and other parts of her body: and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, ahe obtained no abatement from her suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persovering with the medicine a short time longer, according to the directlons, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cuted, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, Signed Dated August 18th, 1853.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAHLED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Dated Copy about 18th 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DO-MESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB

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AMERICAN HOUSE. HANOVER STREET. BOSTON by LEWIS RICE.

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MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 64 1-2, Goddard's Block, Union St., Is now prepared to offer his friends and the public good assortment of

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, PORMERLY EAGLE HOTEL,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c.,

COLLEGE STRET, NEAR M'GHLL STREET. MONTREAL.

FRANCIS DUCLOS, Proprietor.

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS, RAFFERTY & LEASK, the Chaham Street Hettets, desire to call attention to their FALL style, which is just issued, while they acknowledge no superior in the Art of Hatting, guaranteeing to sell as coon a harron the Money as any other house in the BriteStates. They, in addition, present every customer with his LIKENESS, FREE OF CHARGE, neatly inserted in the lining of his Hat. They are the only hatters that can do this. Their Stores are No. 57 Chatham, opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl. Reader is this worth looking at?

It had its origin in the recess. THE RED MAN, endowed by Nature, has superior and self-time the art of companioning he along statements. This fact has been acknowledged by them saids who have used

Every mother with children, and air heads of boulded hould keep a box in the house and have it hould in case Indian Salve cures Ulcers or Fever Sores.

Mr. Andrew Hodgdon, of Falmouth, who has used the Indian Salve for a very bad Scrofulous Sore, says it gives him more comfort than all the remedies he has ever "plied. It relieves the inflammation, subdues the 1~10, and enables him to attend to his business as usual.

A man in Buxton, was entirely cured of a severe at tack of this painful disease, by a few applications of this wonderful Salve. Another Gentleman in Portland, says it gave him lastant relief in a case of Piles of long standing.

A boy in Lovell was cured of Scald Head, by the Indian Salve after many other well tried medicines had failed. Another in Sebago was cured of this awful mishady after four boxes of All-Healing Olintment, and many other remedies had been used, with no good results. A child in Portland was cured of a very bad-case of Scald Head by using one box.

Indian Salve cures Burns.

Indian Salve cures Cuts and Bruises. Mr. E. G. Osgood had his thumb nail torn out by the roots, and says on applying the Indian Salve the pain subsided and healing took place at once. Indian salve is the best article in the World

for Boils. Indian Salve is highly spoken of by all who have used it.

In no case does it fall to subdue inflammation and pain, and restore to perfect soundness the most angry-looking wound.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. Bold in Maine by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in nearly every town.

NATHAN WOOD, No. 29 Market Square Portland
General Agent for the State of Maine.



Inventor and manufacturer of

ing Extension Tables. a
No. 11-2 Albany Block, Boston,
January 1, 1853.—4.

TABLES, &c.

Portland, Nov. 25, 1851 J. H. COOK

To Patients.

JULIEN'S MONSTER ORCHESTRA.

dec 1 2w 230 Broadway publish all the above.

of the most desirable qualities which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style nov25if.

Carriages to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge.

Dr. Hart's Genuine Indian Salva.

Indian Salve cures Scald Head

Indian Salve cures Poisoned Limbs. Two boys in Scarborough were cured of had sores on their legs occasioned by being severely poisoned.

A gordeman in Portland had his hand very soverely burned with phosphorous, and after trying many redies with no good effect, was entirely cured with one had of Indian Salve. In cases of Burns, if the Indian Salva applied immediately, it draws out the fire and prevantablistering, and heals at once.

For sale in Portland, Wholesale and Retail by H. H. Hay, Market Square, Charles F. Carry, S. Thorstone, B. Masson, Congress Street. Westbook, Geo Winslow Cyrns Thurlow; Seccarappa, Warre & Ring, Coberland, H. B llings, G. Maoutford, Windham, A Hawkes Wm. Bacon; Standish, Bradbary & Emery, Buxton, L. J. Milliken, G. Gilman; Scarborough, J. A. Larrabee, Hollis, Nathan Hobson, M. Smith, M. Dunn, S. Bborry; Lewistou, E. P. Tobee.

JOHN CRAM

The Extensive Clothes Drying and Airing Apparatus, Folding Wash-Benches, Folding Camp Stools and Fold-

BY CHARLES MACKAY. There are three preachers, ever preaching, Fill'd with eloquence and power One is old, with locks of white, Skinny as an anchorite, With a shrill fanatic voice. And a bigot's fiery scorn BACKWARD! ye presumptuous nations, Born to drudge, and sweat, and suffer-Born to labor and to pray:

BACKWARD! ye presumptions nations,
Back!—be humble and obey!"

The second is a milder preacher, Soft he talks, as if he sung, Sleek and slothful is his look, And his words as from a book, Issue glibly from his tongue With an air of self-content High he lifts his fair white hands;

"STAND TE STILL! ye restless nations; And be happy all ye lands! Fate is law, and law is perfect; If ye meddle, ye will mar; We are happier as we are.

Mightier is the younger preacher, Genius flashes from his eyes; And the crowds who hear his voice, Give him, while their souls rejoice Throbbing bosoms for replies.

Awed they listen, yet clated
While his stirring accents fall;— "Forward! ye deluded nations, Progress is the rule of all: Man was made for healthful effort Tyranny has crushed him long; He shall march from good to better, And do battle with the wrong.

"Standing still is childish folly, Going backward is a crime; None should patiently endure Any ill that he can care; ONWARD! keep the march of time, Onward! while a wrong remains To be conquered by the right: While oppression lifts a finger To affront us by the right; While an error clouds the Reason

Of the universal heart,

Or a slave awaits his freedom,

Action is the wise man's part.

"Lo; the world is rich in blessing-Earth and Ocean, Flame and Wind Have unnumbered secrets still, To be ransacked when you will, For the service of mankind; Science is a child as yet, And her power and scope shall grow,

And her triumphs in the future Shall diminish toil and woe; Shall extend the bounds of pleasure With an ever-widening ken, And of woods and wildernesses Makes the homes of happy men "Onward !- there are ills to conquer,

Daily wickedness is wrought, Tyranny is swoll'n with Pride, Bigotry is defied,

Error intertwined with Thought Vice and Misery ramp jand crawl. Root them out, their day is passed Goodness is alone immortal; ONWARD! and all earth shall aid us

Ere our peaceful flag be furled." And the preaching of this preacher Stirs the pulses of the world.

POMPEII. In digging out the ruins of Pompeii every turn of the spade brings up some relic of the apcient life, some witness of imperial luxury. For far the greatest part, these relics have a merely curious interest; they belong to archæology, and find appropriate guest upon the banquent,—there he unexpectedly obtrudes himself into a tomb. In one place he finds a miser cowering on his heaps-another shows him hones of dancing girls and broken instruments of music lying on the marble flood. In the midst of painted chambers, baths, halls, columns, fountains-among the splendid evidences of material wealth, he sometimes stumbles upon a simple incident, a touching human story, such as strikes the immagination, and suggests the mournful interest of the great disaster—as the sudden sight of a wounded soldier conjures up the horrors of a field of covery of the excavators in this melancholy field. It is a group of skeletons in the act of flight accompanied by a dog. There are three human beings, one of them a young girl with gold rings and jewels still on her fingers, The fugitives had bags of gold and beyond; and the faithful dog turned back to share the fortunes of its mistress, dying at

Seen by the light of such an incident, how vividly that night of horrors looms upon usual food. The second day he was as lim- iencies inseparable from having it in the that little group, in their own house, by the side of their evening fountain, languidly chattering over the day's event and of the unusual heat? Does it not hear, with them, the troubled swell of the waters in the Bay see, as they do, how the night comes down in sudden strangeness, how the sky opens over head and flames break out, while scoriæ, sand, and molten rocks, come pouring down! What movement, what emotion, what surprise! The scene grows darker every instant,—the hollow monotone of the Bay is lifted into yells and shrieks,-the air grows thick-with dust and hot with the deadly roll of the liquid lava. Jewels, household goods, gold and silver coins, are while they are with you, think that you can snatched up on the instant. No time to say never do enough for them. We have been in the same kind of a pile, so that when it is farewell; darkness in front, and fire behind, they rush into the streets-streets choked have often thought that if our parents could with falling houses and flying citizens .-How find the way through the passages | never again be pained with our faults. Oh, which have no longer outlets? confusion, trifle not with a mother's heart; there is a danger, darkness, uproar everywhere; the shouts of parted friends, the agony of men struck down by falling columns;—fear, madness, and despair unchained; -here, Penury | ever continue to nourish and protect the clutching gold it cannot keep, -there Glutto- | wayward fancy, and recall every wish to ny feeding on its final meal, and Phrenzy step aside from a mother's influence.

striking in the dark to forestall death .-Through all, fancy hears the young girl's ns, the fire is on her jewelled-hand No time for thought, -no pause; the floods roll ony-and wisdom, beauty, age, and youth, with the stories of their love, their hopes, their rank, greatness,—all the once affluent life-are gone for ever. When unearthed after many ages, the nameless group has no other importance to mankind than as it may serve "to point a moral or adorn a tale."-London Athenæum.

ADVICE TO HOUSEWIVES

Birtannia should be first rubbed gently with a woolen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds, and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water and let it heat gradually until it boils-then cool again. Brown earth ware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for

cooking, with salt and vinegar. The oftener the carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Luke warm water shrinks them. Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens.

Wrap them in a good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens. Suet keeps good all the year round if chop-

covered with molasses. Barley straw is the best for beds; dry husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

ped and packed down in a stone jar, and

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your matches and lamp ready for use in case of to the house of correction for intemperance, sudden alarm. Have important papers all 46; to the jail for drunkenness, larceny, &c., suspicion in any one. I at length saw her together, where you can lay your hands on 279; to the watch house, 434. In nine them at once, in case of fire.

soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so house were 146; to the house of correction, slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked up

CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Having had some experience in curing the founders in horses, I take this method to give you a fact, that you may give it to others through the columns of your valuable "Journal." It may be of great service to some, and save many a fine horse from premature death and much suffering.

The fact I shall give you is of a horse worth three hundred dollars because of his fleetness. He came to my hand in August, about eight o'clock in the evening, after beresting places in historial museums. But | ing driven only twenty-nine miles with only there are some exceptions. Here, for in- two persons in a light and easy buggy. The otherwise? Let us elect such men to our a larger shop, but to employ an additiongrain he would eat. For two or three days he had not liked his grain, but the night before he came to my hand he had eaten all he liked; and when he came he was so stiff he could not step over a six inch pole, and when he attempted to turn round would nearly fall. I put him into water nearty knee deep, and kept a wet blanket on him all the time for four hours; then put him into the stable, and put another blanket over him and left him for the night. The next morning I found him sweating; took him from the stable and rode him a mile, led him back, and put him in the brook again for an battle. Such, to our mind, is the latest dis- hour. During the day I exercised him about five miles, and about sunset let him stand an hour in the water, and again the

next morning.

About nine o'clock he was started on his journey of forty two miles, and performed it with ease before sunset; he laid over one silver with them, snatched up, no doubt, in day and came home the next, forty-five haste and darkness. But the fiery flood was miles, and was returned to his owner, and on their track; and vain their wealth, their he being a farrier, sold him in a few days. flight, the age of one, the youth of the oth- - perfectly unable to describe any difficulty or er. The burning lava rolled above them and damage done to his horse, being ignorant of rules. The paper used is a continuous stip in life, so thorough were his business what had happened. The horse was al- or band, dispensing with men to feed the lowed all the food and water he wanted as separate sheets, as in other power presses. usual. He was not bled in any part, neither This strip or band Mr. Beaumont arranges was there anything given to him except his very ingeniously; he avoids the inconventhe senses! Does not immagination picture | ber as he ever was, and has shown no injury from his founder since.

If you think this worthy of your notice, and wish it, I will give you my opinion of the founder and its cure :- Water-Cure Jour-

CHILDREN, BE KIND TO EACH OTHER .-There is nothing that reproaches one so bitterly as an unkind word in a moment of passion. When your little sister lies cold in death, the little causes of displeasure which you have given her will cluster around your heart and wring many a bitter tear. In your so grateful to your thoughts as the pleasing conviction of your obedience to parents while they lived. Oh! obey them, friends, an orphan for nearly twelve years, and we

The following circular was distributed by | from the fact that any ordinary knife cannot ousands in New York, just before election. be relied on to cut paper that is wet enough If shows they understand the motto well. for printing. This inconvenience Mr. Beau-Addressed to the Voters of the State of mont obviates by making his serrated, or saw

Ought we to have the Maine Law in the Empire State? This is to be the great ques- paper, and once having obtained an entrance, tion. Disguise it as we may, in the election the cutting is completed in an instant. soon to take place, Rum or No Rum is the question we shall be called upon to answer. Such being the case, will you look at a fact

I.—WHAT THE MAINE LAW IS.—It forbids all sale of intoxicating liquors as a common beverage. It confiscates and consigns to destruction by the public magistrate, all such liquors kept on sale, except for medicine and the arts. And in addition to the loss of his liquor, it punishes the offender with fine and mprisonment, to secure universal obedience. Such is the Maine Law. It does not prohibit the use, only the sale as a beverage.

II.-WHAT RUM DOES IN OUR SATE. The annual cost of pauperism in this State is more than \$700,000. Of this sum upwards of \$600,000 are set down to the account of intemperance

Our average number of paupers is over 90,000. More than three-fourths of all the crime committed in the State, can be traced directly to intemperance. More than nine tenths of all the murders in the State, are committed under the influence of intoxication, 15,000 souls die every year in the State by intemperance. Nearly all the business of Grand Juries, Sheriffs, Coustables. and almost the entire Police system in all the cities, is chargeable to intemperance. Of 180,646 persons committed in six and a half years, in the City of New York, 140,783 were for offences resulting almost entirely from the use of liquor in dram-shops.

In this estimate of the appalling evils resulting from the sale of intexcating liquors, we leave entirely out of the account the incalculable amount of poverty, and wretchedness and sorrow, which the liquor traffic introduces into the family of the drunkardan aggregate too terrific to contemplate.

III. WHAT THE MAINE LAW WILL DO .it before you use it. It takes out the un. It will do for our State what it has done for pleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as Maine, and other States where it has been good as sugar. When molasses is used | tried. Why not? "But what has it done where it has been tried?"

There were, in the city of Portland, during the nine months before the passage of the law, committed to the alms house, 252; months subsequent to the passage of the Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and law, the number of commitments to the alms 13; to the jail, 135; to the watch house, 480. Many persons, formerly drunkards, have been saved by the passage of the law in the State. In many parts of the State, the houses of correction which teemed with depraved persons before the passage of the law, are now almost without an occupant.

the passage of the Maine Law, of two thirds. The city marshall also reports a diminution in the criminal husinessat the police court, of 37 per cent.

In the city of Springfield, the judge of the police court reports a diminution of 71 per cent, both in intemperance and crime.

IV .- LET US HAVE THE MAINE LAW .legislature, and such only, as will doom our present license system to the death it deserves. So shall we set many a poor enslaved drunkard free. So shall we shut up innumerable avenues of crime and pauperism. ilies now cursed by the demon of intemperance. Let us not elect our legislators first, and then convert them to our principles. But let us elect men who do not need to be selves to support the Maine Law!

A FAST PRINTING PRESS.

The fastest Hoe Press, with eight feeders, can print 20,000 sheets in an hour. Victor Beaumont, a Frenchman, has invented a stances?" linquired. press combining the principles of the Natent to Hoe. The New York Tribune thus describes this press:

It has a large central cylinder, like the Hoe Press, on which are fastened the forms

til the whole sheet has passed through. As there is no feeders, room is obtained for additional printing cylinders; a moderate sized press will have 12 of those and require three hands to run it, two of them being employed in carrying and looking after will work four of these continuous sheets at a time, or one to each three of its cylinders. Each sheet will pass twice through at its first passage, one of its sides will be entirely printed, the forms of the newspaper being impressed on it alternatively. As it comes out, the machine lays it back again all done, the attendant supplies its place of her early street acquaintances in Rochproper spot for it to be taken up and passed through the second time, which prints the side left blank before. Then the mechanism them in a neat pile ready for the carriers.-

shaped knives, with long and acute teeth. The points of the teeth easily pierce the

These are the chief features of what we consider a very admirable invention

Many a discourse of an hour's length is not half so impressive as the following from an eccentric English divine:

" Be sober, grave, temperate."-Titus ii. ix. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms:

1. Your wife. 2. Your stomach.

If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by temperance. Intemperance produces-1. Domestic misery.

3. Your conscience.

2. Premature death. 3. Infidelity. To make these Points clear, I refer you:

1. To the Newgate Calendar. 2. To the hospitals, lunatic assylums, 3. To the past experience of what you

have seen, and read and suffered, in mind,

-The London Illustrated News of Nov 12th, says: "Mr. Whitworth, for Mauchester has brought back from his recent tour as Royal Commissioner, through the manufacturing districts of the United States, a report filled with the most startling evidences of the progress which the mechanical arts are making in that country.

The Girl with the Tin Pail.

Some twenty years ago I was an aprentice boy in the then "City of Mud," now the goodly city of Rochester. The ousiness of which I was obtaining a knowledge, was conducted upon Exchange-street, though I boarded in one of the streets in the western part of the city.

In going to my ten, I was in the habit of meeting, almost every evening, for many weeks it succession, a small girl, with a pail in her hand. At length my curiosity became excited, and I resolved to ascertain if possible, the daily errand of the girl. Having met her-the following evening I accordingly turned on my heel, and followed her at a distance that would not excite enter a small shoe-maker's shop on S. St. Paul street. I subsequently learned that shop was owned by an industrious young man, an excellent mechanic, and that he was the girl's husband. He had been married a few months and possessing no other capital than a good name and robust contituton, had resolved to economize bys hiring a house in the suburbs of the city.

His breakfast was always ready for him by daybreak, and taking his dinner with him he saved the hour each day which In the city of Lowell, Mass., the late mayor most persons spend in going and in comreports a diminution of drunkeness, since ing from that meal. Many economists would have been satisfied with the saving of so much time as this between the rising and going down of the sun, but not so with the young shoe-maker. He also wished to save, the hour usually devoted to tea, and therefore had that meal taken to him by his pretty little wife. This arrangement enabled him to spend the whole day and as much of the evening as he chose in his Voters of the Empire State! let us go for a shop. The industrious habits of the shoeprohibitory law. In view of these facts, every maker were soon discovered, and met with one of which can be proved, how can we their due reward. Customers flocked in upclaim to be friends of humanity, if we do on him, and he was obliged not only to rent business did not win him from the plan he had early adopted for the saving of time -this third meal still having been taken to

him by his wife, in the tin pail. About this time I left the city and did So shall we carry joy into thousands of fam- not return for about twelve years. I had not, however, forgotten the shoe-maker, having from my first knowledge of him, discovered the germ of success in his manner of life. I visited the place where his shop had stood; it had given place converted—those who will pledge them- to a new brick block. In vain I looked about for the sign-it was no where to be seen. I was at length informed by a friend that about two years previous he

had removed to Ohio. "Do you know anything of his circum-

"I do. In the first place, he took to Ohio pier and the Hoe, that will throw off 30,000 with him about five thousand dollars in an hour on both sides. He has sold the pa- cash, some three thousands of which he invested in real estate near Cincinnati, from which he has realized three times the amount. The other two thousand he put into a pork establishment, and that sum yielded him a large profit. But if he or both sides the sheet to be printed. The | had not resorted to speculation" added my type are held fast by Hoe's patent column friend, "he could not but have succeeded habits, and especially as these habits were seconded by an industrieus little wife."

I have recently returned from a visit to Ohio, and have again seen the shoe-maker and his wife. He is now in the prime of life, and possesses an ample fortune, and form of a roll, by laying it in a pile folded an unsullied reputation for honor and backward and forward like a piece of broad- probity. Never having had any personal cloth; one end of this pile is put into the acquaintance with him, I introduced mypress, which then draws in its own supply self as a Rochesteronian. This was late without tearing or straining the paper, un- in the afternoon. I very cheerfully accepted an invitation to take tea with him. improving a moment of silence at the able, 1 remarked,

"I fear, Mr H., you are not so great an conomist as you used to be?' "Why not?" he inquired.
"When first I became acquainted with

the paper. Each twelve eylinder press Mrs. H., you could not afford to go home to tea, and she used to carry it to you."
"In a little tin pail," said she, bursting into a laugh .

"Indeed, Mr. W. have you known us so

I then made myself known as the former apprentice of Mr. R., and was immediately recognised by Mrs. H. as one "But that pail; what do you think has

become of that?" asked Mr.H.

"That, I suppose has been long since numbered with the things that were," I "By no means," said he, at the same

room, and soon returned with the identical pail, as they both assured me. I need chines designed to print a continuous sheet.

"But what is your object in preserving

"Its associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which consuch we shall ever cherish it."

I soon after took my leave of Mr. and Mrs. H. and their interesting and happy family; and not a day since then has my mind been without its remembrance of the Girl and her Tin Pail. PLEASURE OF CONTENTMENT. I have

a rich neighbor that is always so busy that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole business of his life is to get money, and more money, that he may still get more and more money. He is still drudging on, saying what Solomon' says, "The dilligent hand maketh rich." And it is true, indeed; but he considers not in the power of riches to make a man happy: for it was wisely said by a man of great observation, "that there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them." And yet Heaven deliver us from pinching povety, and grant that, having a competency, we may be content and thankful. Let us not repine, or so much as think the gifts of God unequally dealt, if we see another abound with riches' when, as God knows, the cares that are keys that keep those riches hang often so heavily at the rich man's girdle, that they clog him with weary days and restless nights even when others sleep quietly. We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness; few consider him to be like the silkworm, that, when she seems to play, is at the same time spiuning her own bowels, and consuming herself. And this many rich men do, loading themselves with corroding cares to keep what they have already got. Let us, therefore, be thankful for health and competence, and above all for a quiet

An Acre.—Many people are desirous of knowing its exact size. A square acre is a fraction less than 209 feet each way, being less than one inch too much on either side

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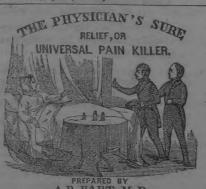
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THE MARRIAGE STATE: MOST STARTLING CONSIDERATIONS!

Reflections for the Thoughtful.

the insects of the earth, evincing no more thought or reflection than though the node faculties of mind were not vouchsafed to them.

Many such are husbands and fathers, upon whom are dependent the health, the well-being, and the happiness of a confiding and affectionate wife, with perhaps a family of children.

HOW OFTEN IT HAPPENS THAT TH WIFE LINGERS FROM YEAR TO YEAR In that pitiable condition as not even for one day to feel the happy and exhiberating influence incident

teet the happy and exhibiting influence moident to the enjoyment of health.

She may not be an invalid confined to her bed, or even to her room; as her pride, ambition and energy induce and nerve her to take personal charge of her household, even when her health will not admit of it; but she is nevertheless perceptibly sinking from day to day, and always alling.

But a few years ago in the flush of health and youth, and buoyancy of spirits, rapidly, and apparently inexplicably, becomes a feeble, sickly, debilitated wife, with frame emaciated, nerves unstrang, spirits depressed countenance hearing the

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